The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIX., No. 27. Whole No. 506 | NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1899. | Price per Copy, 10c.

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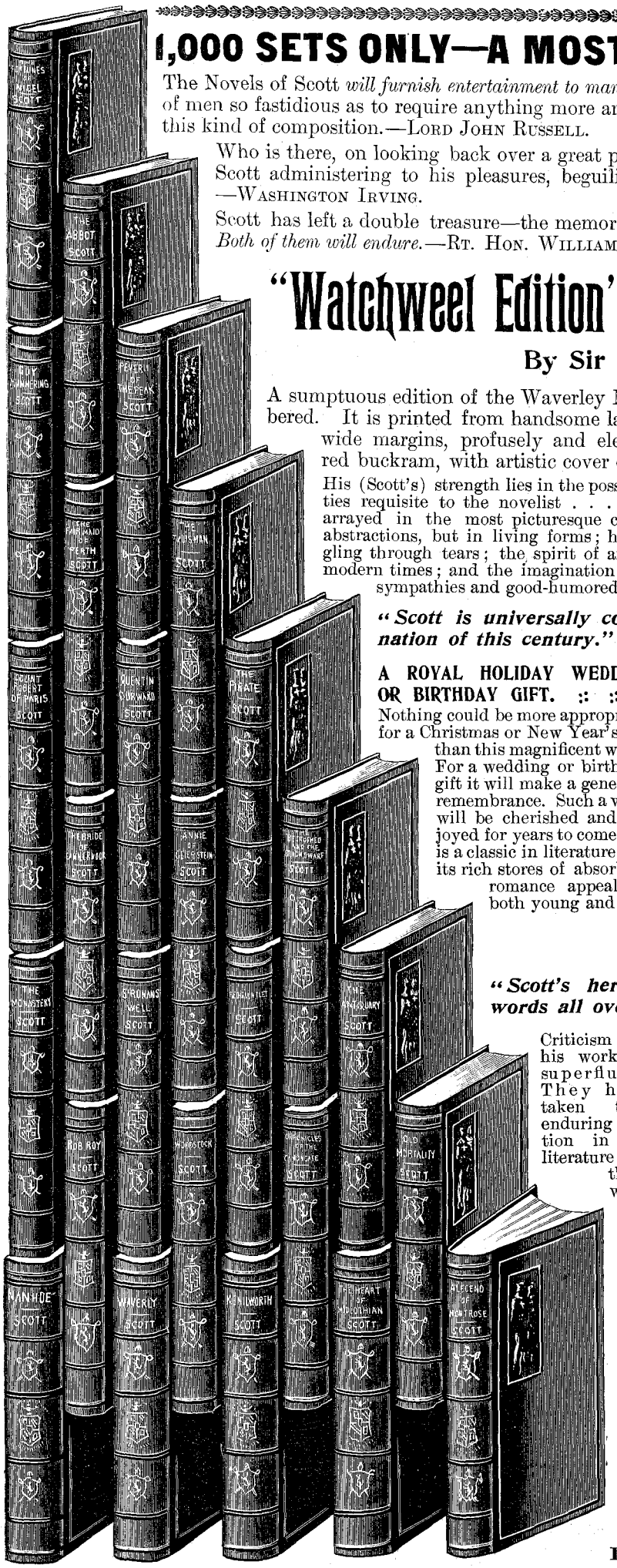

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIX., No. 27 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1899. WHOLE NUMBER, 506

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

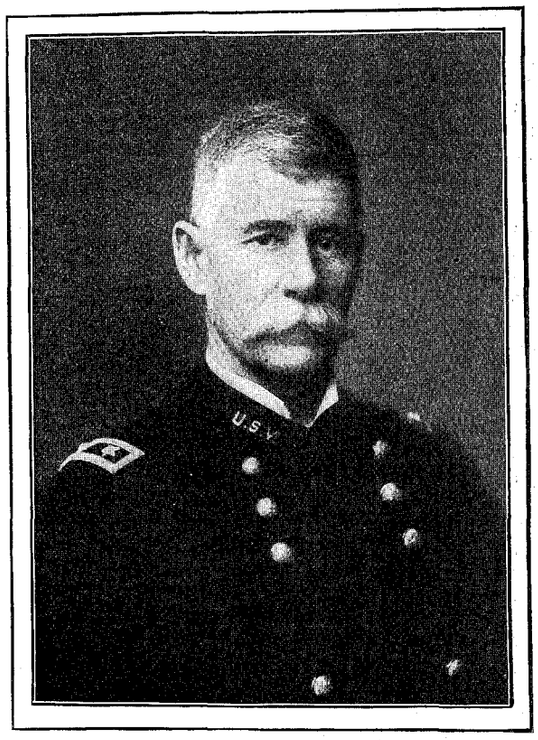
DEATH OF GENERAL LAWTON.

NOT since the war with Spain began has the death of any American soldier caused such a sense of national loss as that caused by the death of Major-General Henry W. Lawton. President McKinley, in a cablegram to General Otis, said: "One of the most gallant officers of the army has fallen." Admiral Dewey, when informed of General Lawton's death, said: "I knew him and loved him; he was the bravest of the brave." Referring to the fact that the general was killed by a bullet through the heart while in an exposed position at the head of his troops, Secretary Root said, in a despatch to General Otis: "It was the ideal death of a soldier, as his splendid courage and devotion to duty have met the ideal of a soldier's life." General Otis says he feels as if he had lost his right arm.

The press voice similar sentiments. The Baltimore *Herald* says: "General Lawton is the most conspicuous victim yet demanded either by the war with Spain or the campaign to establish American supremacy in the East." "He had no superior among the generals in service at the time of his death," says the Chicago *Record*, "and, in some respects, no equal." The Filipinos themselves, the New York *Journal* believes, will suffer by his death: "The loss of General Lawton will be felt as much in peace as in war. He understood the Filipinos, sympathized with them, and could have helped them to build up their institutions under our flag. The man that killed him did as ill a turn to his people as Wilkes Booth did to the South." The anti-expansion press pay as warm tributes as those of opposite faith. "The entire Philippines," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "are not worth the death of such a man."

When Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, was in the Philippines last spring he campaigned with General Lawton several weeks, and was struck with his apparent indifference to danger. In an interview the day after General Lawton was killed, the Senator said that he once spoke to him about his strange unconsciousness of peril. "You are certain to be killed sooner or later," said the Senator. General Lawton replied, in a simple, matter-of-fact way: "I suppose I shall be. I have worked out the law of averages as applied to my case, and the chances of my being killed every time I go into action are now very many as against the single chance of my escape. But this is a part of the soldier's profession. We who go to be soldiers of the Republic understand this thoroughly."

General Lawton's services in the Civil War, the Indian troubles, the war with Spain, and the Philippine uprising cover a period of many changes and furnish a text for much newspaper



MAJ.-GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON.

comment. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* points out that Lawton and McKinley were both carrying muskets in '61, and says: "Their later careers show the greatness of American opportunities to youth of sterling character." The New York *Press*, however, recalls the fact that General Lawton was a major-general in the volunteer army only, and that in the regular army, after nearly forty years of gallant service, he was only a colonel. "It is the old, old story of the regular," says *The Press*. Even the fact that he was about to be made a brigadier-general, thinks *The Press*, was but scant recognition of his services. General Lawton's property, it is said, consisted of a house with a mortgage on it; but a subscription fund is being raised for his widow and family, and a bill has been introduced in each branch of Congress granting Mrs. Lawton a pension of $2,000 a year.

His Career.—"Trained in a hard school, he had learned all its lessons. A sergeant in 1861, he rose in three months to a commission, and fought his way up rank by rank, until he was a lieutenant at twenty-two years of age. He entered the regular army

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in 1866 with its lowest commission, and again he passed from grade to grade, doing more fighting in peace than most men do in war, and in war giving all his days to the battle-field and the firing line.

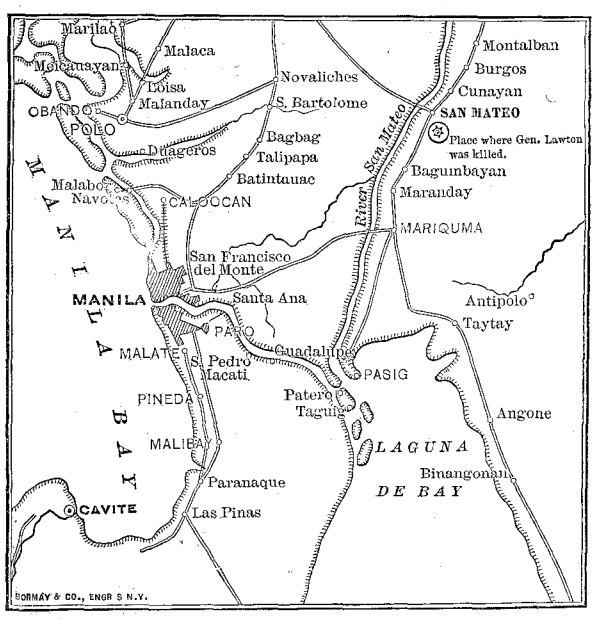
"Tall, powerful, keeping his splendid physical powers to the very end, never sparing himself and sparing others as little, he drove straight forward over all obstacles. As an Indian fighter he had no superior. His tireless chase of the Chiricahua Apache had every element of peril, every phase of hardship, and every atom of endurance which Indian warfare can possess. His dogged pursuit of the mountain Indian of the Southwest was matched by his dash and daring in the warfare of the plains Indian to the North, and when the Spanish war opened he was a man from whom men expected much, and expected no more than he gave.

"It was the burden of Indian warfare that its daring, its hardship, and its bloodshed brought no military rewards and earned no popular glory. To General Lawton, a man who knew what the Indian defense of a cañon might be, El Caney must have seemed a strangely overrated fight; but the public eye was on this feat of arms, and it was carried out with a gallantry, a skill, and a full discharge of the duties of a commanding officer which won instant and universal recognition.

"But his real work as a soldier was done in the Philippines. He had there a task beset with every difficulty. In a tropical climate, in rainy season and dry, in a region seamed with streams and cut by dike and ditch, pursuing an elusive foe, hampered by the wise necessities of a clement policy, with green troops and with unacclimated men, he showed that no obstacle was too great for men led by a man like him. With his more fortunate associates who remain to receive the rewards and recognition of the Republic, he swept the island in a single campaign and broke the military forces of the enemy into wandering bands.

"In the very hour of victory from one of these he met his death, falling where he had shared so many crowded hours of glorious life—on the fighting line. Two years ago, if he had died after displaying a valor as great and an energy as extraordinary, he would have died scarcely known by the country he served. It is one of the fortunate results of the new chapter in the nation's history that, at last, it knows its heroes, rejoices in their life, and mourns their death."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

The Lesson of His Life.—"In these days of self-seeking, it is well that we should study the lives of men who will go where they are sent and do what they are told to do, without a thought of their own interests or personal ease or safety. Any one can be loyal and faithful when the times are propitious and the skies are clear. But true loyalty and faithfulness involve the willingness to forget self, and to subordinate everything to the service of the cause to which one's allegiance is pledged. This is above all the lesson of Lawton's life. He never looked for an easy task, never hoped for promotion except as he earned it. He knew only his country and its flag, and he died, as he would have liked to die, while serving the one and following the other. Thus his life and death ought to be an inspiration to all of us. To every man comes the opportunity to serve the country, and to sacrifice himself in its behalf. We can not all win fame for gallant actions, nor is it given to many men to die gloriously on the field of battle. But the main thing is the service, and not the circumstances under which it is performed. It is, in the true sense, as proud a distinction to be faithful in small things as in large. Men can be honest, loyal, and self-sacrificing, even if they can not be great in the world's eyes. Thus, tho we all lament the death of the gallant Indiana soldier, who has passed to his reward, we can all be proud of his great career, and, best of all, we can resolve at least to make the attempt to follow in his footsteps. He was a great soldier, a great citizen, and a great man. His memory will be tenderly cherished by every man that loves truth, honor, bravery, and an humble and unostentatious performance of duty."—*The Indianapolis News.*



SCENE OF GENERAL LAWTON'S LAST FIGHT.

The star marks the place where he was killed, near San Mateo.

An Anti-Imperialistic View.—"Only a few days before Lawton was killed, the Filipinos lost a general. This was Gregorio del Pilar. The cold despatches told of his being found dead behind the works he had been defending, with a diary on his person in which he had just been writing. There was the record that he expected death—as he knew his little force would be overwhelmed—but that he exulted in giving his life for his country's independence and in resistance to the alien oppressor. Del Pilar was one of the educated young Filipinos who are the hope of his people, if they have any hope. Of university training and bright prospects, he left all for his country's service, as did that other hero and martyr of the Filipinos, Rizal. The Spanish killed the latter; we have killed Del Pilar. We sympathize with the natives in their commemoration of the martyrdom of Rizal; when we find them hereafter observing a memorial day in honor of Del Pilar, will even our most heartless imperialists dare to say to them: 'Fudge! Your hero died as the fool dieth'?

"These two deaths ought to make the imperialists willing to take at least two minutes off from their high emprises to stop and really think what we are doing in the Philippines. We are not arguing with them; we are only telling them. We are sacrificing our best. We are killing the Filipinos' best. Now, this may be lofty statesmanship and a beautiful illustration of the way in which states are made great and strong; but it must be admitted that it looked uncommonly like the blundering work of little minds trying to stretch themselves to fit a great empire."—*The New York Evening Post.*

DEATH OF DWIGHT L. MOODY.

IN the death of Dwight L. Moody it is universally conceded that the world has lost its greatest Christian evangelist. The press comments on his life and character, while in some cases deprecating the sensationalism of his earlier "revivals," unite in tribute to his honesty of purpose and his zeal for righteousness. His co-worker, Ira D. Sankey, says of him:

"The news of his death will be received in England with as great sorrow as in America. His name will be held in everlasting remembrance by thousands of the best people in the world."

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, declares that he was one of the greatest men of the century. At a memorial meeting in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott said:

"The world has lost its greatest leader. His marvelous energy and kindly spirit made friends for religion by the tens of thousands."

The following sketch and appreciation of Moody appear in the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

"Dwight Lyman Moody was born in Northfield, Mass., February 5, 1837. He received a limited education, and worked on a farm till he was seventeen, and then became a clerk in a Boston shoe-store. In 1856 he went to Chicago, and there began his Christian work in a very simple way at first, and entirely among the poor; but his zeal was already manifest, and he soon had a Sunday-school of over one thousand pupils. During the Civil War he was interested in the Christian Commission, and after-

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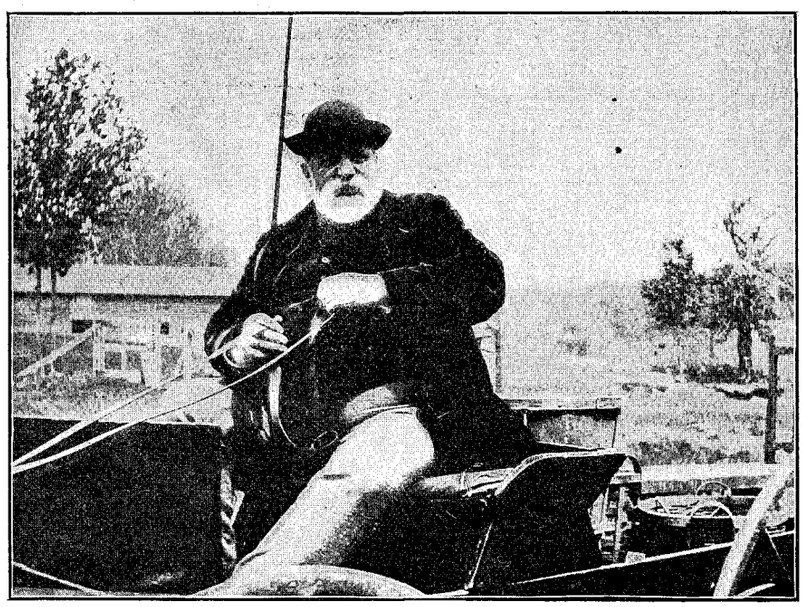
ward in the Young Men's Christian Association. It was in 1875 that he visited England in company with Mr. Sankey, and held those great meetings in which Henry Drummond became so interested, and with which he later identified himself. Similar meetings were instituted in the United States in 1875, and since then from time to time cities and towns have been awakened by the noble, fearless preaching of this true-hearted Christian. Aside from his so-called revival services, Mr. Moody's great works have been in Chicago, where he built an institute for the education of young men and women in Christian work, which, under the Rev. Mr. Torrey, is still doing a wonderful service, and in Northfield, the place of his birth and death, where he erected schools for boys and girls, and held yearly conferences for Christian workers. The 'summer schools' held in this quiet little town have made it famous all over the world, and have accomplished more than can easily be calculated for the growth of the Christian religion at home and abroad.

"Mr. Moody never received money for his services. It is said that a friend cared for his wants, and left him free to preach and work unhampered by the perplexing alliances which have often crippled aggressive workers. And so, fearless, and unbound by anything save the bonds of love for his Master, he labored on until the end."

Of his personal appearance the Springfield *Republican* says:

"He stood before his audiences, a stout man, with no graces of physique. His large head, with abundant hair, his always well trimmed brown beard, growing gray year by year; his bright tho not large eye, his swaying motion as he spoke, and his light, high-pitched, and harsh voice, will be brought before the memory of thousands as they read of his death. They will see him as ready as a bird to spring up at the right moment to call for the singing of a hymn; they will remember how cleverly he would cut short a long-winded or disputatious speaker by such an intervention as the audience was wearying; they will recall his earnest and downright talk when he felt that his moment had come. Indeed, nothing was more wonderful about Dwight Moody than his sure seizure of the occasion, and his domination thereof; it was the way in which he kept his meetings alive—for he could not allow any one to destroy by futile efforts, however well meant, the effect of the evangelizing spirit."



MR. MOODY'S LAST PHOTOGRAPH.

Said by his friends to be the most characteristic. Taken near his home in Northfield, Mass.

The elements in his character are thus described in *The Republican*:

"A mind more simple in its character, a nature more single in its aims, a soul more devoted and sincere, a personality more honest and attractive—these have seldom if ever been seen combined. His simplicity and earnestness, coupled with a magnificent executive capacity and a clear judgment of men, and inspired by a rare and tremendous energy of work, made him a master, and such a man as Carlyle might have made a hero of beside his Abbot Samson of 'Past and Present.' He had, in fact, many attributes which pertain to the great man; while it can not be allowed that he might have been a Napoleon, a Bismarck, a Gladstone, a Rothschild, or a Rockefeller, as one of his admirers has said—for he had very little in common with any of these, except in one instance—the moral purpose that called forth great sympathy with Gladstone—he was great in his singleness and purity of purpose and in his influence upon his fellow men."

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE WALL STREET PANIC.

THE Boer riflemen, in addition to their other feats, seem to have brought down the American trust balloon. That, in a word, is the analysis of the immediate cause and the most important effect of the recent stock-market panic in Wall Street, as made by the economic writers of the daily press. To be more specific, "our unprecedented expansion in trade," the consequent advance in prices and wages, the failure of the currency to expand accordingly, the floating of trust stocks and bonds "aggregating fully $1,500,000,000" and "conducted upon a wildly speculative basis," the "hoarding of gold by the Government," the cutting off of the $7,500,000 monthly supply of gold from Africa, and the British struggle to provide funds for the war, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* points out, increased enormously the demand for money and at the same time decreased the supply. Everything was ready for a general unloading of securities to obtain money. Confidence in the trust stocks had long been growing weaker. Then came a depression in the British money market, due to the disasters in South Africa, the New York market followed, a couple of failures added their weight, and the fall of prices began. Before the day was over the aggregate fall of values amounted to a hundred million dollars. The trust stocks suffered the worst, with the result that "it is pretty generally agreed," according to *The Journal of Commerce*, that the slump "will prove an effectual check upon the launching of new companies for some time to come." Had it not been for the Boer war, it is remarked, the trust speculation might have gone farther, and the speculators fared worse in the final crash.

But while Britain's difficulties in South Africa provided the immediate cause of the panic, the newspapers agree that if it had not been for our inelastic currency system and the vast speculation in trusts, all might have gone well. "We could easily have escaped panic," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "if our stock market had not been overloaded with fictitious values." Some papers think that the shrinkage in trust stock values merely "squeezed out the water," and that it is better that it should happen when the commercial world is prosperous enough to stand it. This experience, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "is nothing to what is likely to happen when demand has been overtaken by supply, when factories are not running night and day, and when manufacturers cease to say that they have more orders than can be filled." The Topeka *Capital* believes that it was "President McKinley's courageous and statesmanlike words upon the trust question" that sent the "hundreds of big gamblers in trust stocks into the market to unload their watered stocks and bonds." The Nashville *American* finds in it all a useful lesson. It says:

"It is a warning to those who are bent on making money in a hurry. It shows them what the end is. There is only one safe and proper way to make money, and that is to earn it, to give in

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work or goods value received for the money obtained. This is the invariable rule followed by all substantially successful men, and when a fortune is acquired in this way it is permanent and not evanescent."

The rigidity of our currency system comes in for its share of the blame. The currency, nearly every one admits, should be able to expand and contract according to the needs of the country. The present system supplies too much money when little is needed and too little when much is needed. Says the New York *Times:*

"We have all heard in the last two days the cry that there is 'not money enough,' and that there should be some easy way to get more when it is needed. But the real difficulty has been that when there was too much money there was no way of contracting it. When it was not in active use in the various parts of the country it flowed to the money centers, and especially to New York, and helped to promote the very speculation that has caused our present trouble. If the currency so congested in New York had been retired when it was no longer needed in exchanges throughout the country, the temptation to the inflation of credit that has taken place would have been far less. So far as the volume of the currency and its character are involved in the actual situation the lesson of that situation is that the currency should be made truly elastic. It should stretch to meet legitimate demands and it should shrink when these demands cease."

A correspondent of the New York *Mail and Express* says:

"Money, created for use, intended to do the work needed in the enterprises of the people, has been ruthlessly kept, like a 'dog in the manger,' in the vaults of the treasury, while business has been famishing for the need of it. Will this awful mistake of waiting until it was too late before relieving it serve as an adequate lesson in the future?"

Secretary Gage came to the relief of the money situation by depositing several millions in the New York banks. For weeks, if not months, however, the flow of gold had been in the other direction, from the banks to the federal treasury, thus causing the very stringency that the federal treasury had to relieve. The Richmond *Times* sees a great danger in this. It says:

"It is quite clear that it was in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to 'bear' the market for weeks by permitting the drain on the banks to continue and then to 'bull' the market by stopping the drain. This is a dangerous power for any man to have. A dangerous power for the Government to have. It all goes to show how necessary it is that we put the Government out of the banking business and put it beyond the power of Government to control the money market."

The Chicago *Journal* takes a similar view. It says: "It is not necessary to be either a 'silver crank,' a 'goldbug,' or a 'fiatist' in order to discern the manifest impropriety of a treasury system which makes the Secretary the absolute arbiter of prices of stocks in Wall Street." The New York *Journal*, however, thinks that the bankers are gaining control of the federal treasury. "The gradual and constant drift of government finances into the hands of the bankers," it says, "is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. Again we call attention to the similarity between this policy and that of pouring water down a rat-hole." United States Treasurer Roberts said, as quoted in the Louisville *Commercial:*

"I do not see why the Government should rush to the rescue of a lot of speculators who have got their fingers burned in copper and other securities. The financial squeeze is not being felt by the mass of the people. Since the 10th of this month 170,000 people in this community have had their wages raised. Prosperity is evident on every hand. You do not hear the tradesman, the manufacturer, or the workingman complain."

The silver papers were quick to notice that the panic occurred on the very day that the gold-standard bill passed the House. "Such," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "is the immediate response to currency legislation and the adoption of the gold standard by the Republican House of Representatives. . . . The gold-standard and panic conditions," continues *The Constitution*, "are twins." The silver papers remark that stringency is a natural result of confining our financial standard to one metal. The Columbia *State* declares that "there will be no permanent safety for business until we have as our standard of value something more than a metal so limited in supply that the prospective loss of one year's production of one country will breed terror and break prices." The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, while it does not go so far as to say that the gold-standard bill caused the panic, points out that it very evidently did not prevent it.

Nearly every comment on the panic ends with a cheering word about the general prosperity of the country. The stock flurry is considered a purely Wall-Street affair, interesting to study, but of little importance to the country at large. Says *Bradstreet's:*

"The money panic of 1899 is over, and while the individual sufferers are no doubt numerous, the financial and commercial community in general is none the worse for the recent speculative spasm. There is certainly not a bushel of wheat or a bale of cotton less in the country to-day as a result of the recent severe fall in stocks; our industries are active, our railroads are busier than ever before, there is more money in the hands of the general public than at any previous time even if there is less invested in stocks, and the business community can get money enough for legitimate business purposes at fair interest rates."

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"The interior, already rich from its years of retrenchment, its series of profitable harvests, and its wholesale liquidation of debt, may look with a very unusual equanimity at the collapse in Wall

DO THEY NEED IT?
Senator Mason wants to sympathize with the Boers.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

TOO BAD.
MRS. KRUGER: "What's the matter, Paulchen; you look disappointed?"
OOM PAUL: "I just received word Buller will be unable to dine here Christmas."
—*The New York Herald.*

OOM PAUL IN CARICATURE.

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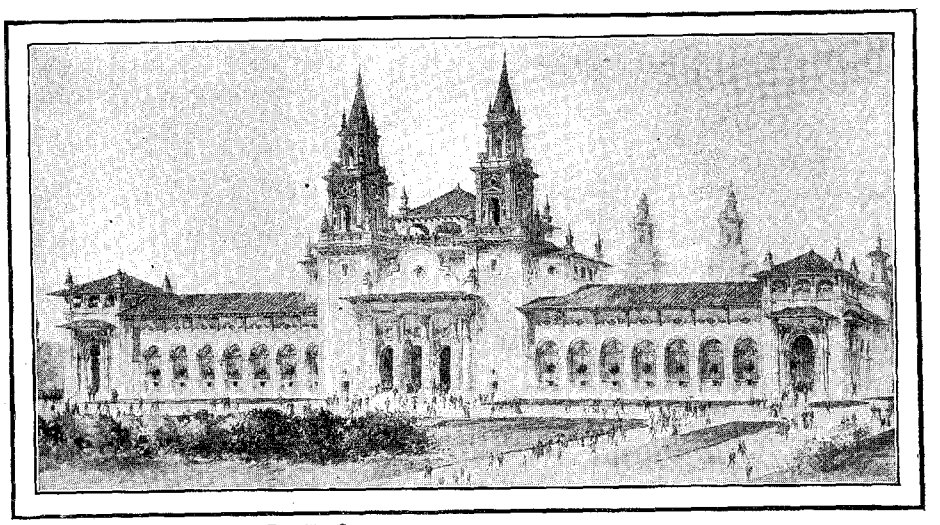
Street. The significance of this phase of the situation is far-reaching. It means that we shall not repeat the experience of 1890, when every Western borrower from the East was crippled by the sudden demands of his creditor, and certainly not of 1893, when the West was a dead weight on the whole struggling financial community. We may escape the falling commercial markets which so often follow a strain in Wall Street; for those industrial collapses have in the past been traceable largely to the pulling away of capital from the West. Possibly, after the turn of the year, we shall see New York relieving London's money-market distress, and the interior replenishing New York from its own resources —exactly as both West and East were lending money on the English and German markets at the opening of the year."



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MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

BUFFALO'S PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

WHAT was at first intended merely as a demonstration of Niagara's possibilities as a source of power has now grown to embrace the territory from Cape Horn to the Klondike, and is "designed to illustrate," as Marrion Wilcox says in *Harper's Weekly*, "the material progress of the New World in the nineteenth century, and to promote social and commercial relations between the United States and the other republics and colonies of the Western hemisphere." This rapid expansion of the scope of the Buffalo Exposition, which is to be held from May 1 to November 1, 1901, has been coincident with the similar expansion of the nation's rule. The idea, says Mr. Wilcox, "started 'a jar o' the clock' before the war with Spain, which liberated certain impulses; and since its formal title 'The Pan-American Exposition' was adopted, the term 'Pan-American,' has taken on a new significance." Hawaii and the Philippines will be reckoned as part of America at the Exposition.

The contrast between the old and the new will be brought out:

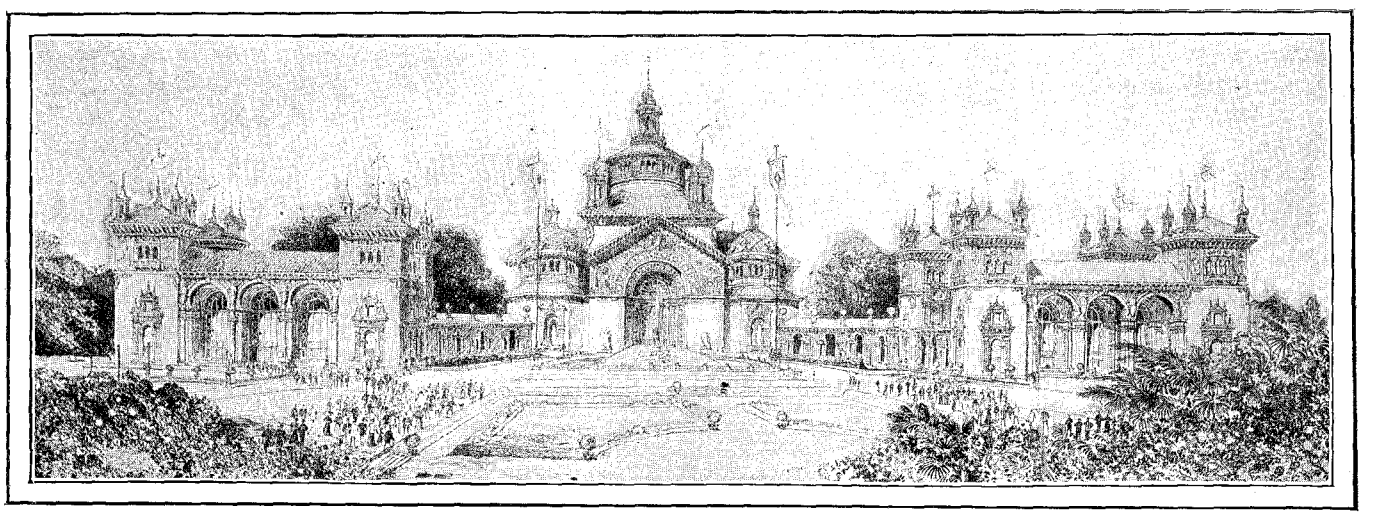
"With the object of illustrating progress in civilization and the industrial arts by a comparison of Americans of to-day with the aboriginal inhabitants, the several republics and colonies will be urged to bring to Buffalo a village of aborigines from their own territories, and place them on the grounds 'in a manner which will show their native habits of life, customs, occupations, and industries; their religious rites, their means of warfare and navigation, and such ethnological collections as shall connect the present with the prehistoric past.' Villages of the native tribes of North American Indians will also be shown."

Some of the reasons why Buffalo is the best place for the Western hemisphere's fair are summarized by Mr. Wilcox as follows:

"1. An exposition on a large scale, such as is now contemplated, as never yet been held within the borders of New York or the adjacent New England States. 2. Buffalo occupies a position so central and easy of access that more than one half of the population of the American Continent north of Mexico can reach the Exposition in a single day's journey. 3. The site of the Exposition is within forty minutes' ride of the falls of Niagara. 4. The climate of Buffalo during the summer months is especially agreeable, and the city is with very good reason regarded as one of the most healthful in the United States."

The accompanying illustrations give an idea of the style of architecture that will prevail. Mr. Wilcox gives the following forecast of the scene that will greet the visitor:

"The site actually chosen is a tract adjoining Delaware Park, lying immediately north of Buffalo's finest residence district, and including the park lake, with its islands and wooded banks. The natural features suggested the creation of beautiful and brilliant effects—a 'festive scene,' as one of those chiefly concerned has expressed it. Moreover, the view was accepted that monumental architecture, as exemplified at Chicago, Nashville, Omaha, and Atlanta, had been somewhat overdone, and the chairman of the advisory board declared, 'We decided that the buildings of the Pan-American, instead of being classical and monumental, should be treated in free renaissance.' At present the prevailing opinion seems to be that the management should have a special care for the entertainment, rather than the instruction, of all those who will come from far and near to the Fair enclosure, treating them as guests rather than as scholars, and trusting the American man-



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GRAPHIC ARTS, HORTICULTURE, AND FORESTRY BUILDINGS.

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ufacturer to make his display of mowing-machines (let us say) sufficiently prominent. Already the committee on plans and the advisory board of architects have promised wonderful fountains, new 'enchanted lakes,' the use of all color possible in the treatment of exterior surfaces, a great deal of sculpture, a 'Midway,' a great stadium for the games and sports of the world, and such applications of electricity as the world has never seen. Electrical power generated at the Falls and carried over cables to the Exposition grounds is to work the miracles as well as do the drudgery. Instead of a severe 'white city,' then, we are to have an *ensemble* which will suggest the luxurious South in its rich coloring and free ornamentation, even while displaying the latest achievements of the strenuous North."

THE INVESTIGATION OF TAMMANY.

THE chief value of the report of Mr. Moss, the counsel of the Mazet committee which has been investigating New York City's government, is considered to lie in its recommendation of changes in the city's charter. His exposures of Tammany's corruption fail to elicit any expressions of surprise; and the fact that the committee did not investigate the Republican machine led even the independent Republican press to despair long ago of any really good results. "Owing to the character and control of the body which Mr. Moss has served," says the New York *Press* (Rep.), "his report will remain simply a treatise on crime in politics—something in the nature of Stead's 'Despairing Democracy; or, Satan's Invisible World Displayed.'"

Yet the importance of Mr. Moss's recommendations arises from the fact that they are aimed at the power of Mr. Croker, the ruler of rulers of the metropolis. Mr. Moss says in his report:

"All the abuses that have been discovered go back to the unofficial and unelected and unsworn ruler, and the problem is to take the government out of his hands and away from the irresponsible combination that he dominates, and to impose the responsibility for good government actually as well as theoretically or sentimentally upon a mayor who can be reached by the people."

The changes in the charter which Mr. Moss believes would, in a measure, restore popular government consist in giving the mayor power to remove the various commissioners at any time, and in shortening the mayor's term to two years, with eligibility for reelection. These changes, he thinks, would give the voters more power over their public servants, the officials. Mr. Moss also recommends that the charter of the Ramapo Water Company be repealed, that a law be passed prohibiting campaign contributions by judicial candidates, and that the city police be put under state control. These changes, says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "ought to be made at the coming session of the legislature, without waiting for any commission." Mr. Moss shows that where it cost but $68,000,000 to conduct all the public business in the various communities before they were consolidated, it now costs $90,000,000 for Greater New York as a whole; and he found that there were no pay-rolls or itemized accounts available to show how all this vast sum is spent. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) points out that this lax condition of affairs was also revealed by official admissions on the witness-stand:

"The loose, confused, and demoralized condition into which the city government has fallen under the actual system was amply shown by the mayor's own testimony and by the testimony of the various commissioners. It is simply impossible to tell from their own admissions who is accountable for the extravagance, imbecility, and jobbery that are shown to prevail."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), referring to a widespread belief that the whole investigation was planned by Platt as a blow at Croker, says:

"This Mazet investigation was designed to lay the foundation for a scheme of revenge, but intrinsically it was a confession of guilt. It has thus far failed to accomplish the original purpose and happily has little chance of ultimate success in that line, but it will not have been wholly useless if, as it ought to do, it strengthens and prolongs in honest and reflecting minds remembrance of the agency to which this community owes the monstrous wrongs it suffers."

IS THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HERE, OR IS IT NOT?

THE recent appearance of the Emperor of Germany and the president of Wellesley College on one side of the controversy over the date of the beginning of the twentieth century, and the appearance of the Pope and the Czar on the other, do not augur well for the settlement of the dispute before the new century begins, whenever that may be. The Czar has decreed that Russia shall adopt the Gregorian calendar, thus getting into step with the rest of the world, and has decreed that this change shall be made on January 1, 1901, which he considers the first day of the new century. The views of Pope Leo, the successor of the authority who gave us our calendar, may be gathered from the following quotation from his recent decree. He says:

"Cum insuper media nocte postremæ diei mensis Decembris futuri anni præsens absolvatur sæculum novumque habeat initium; valde congruum est, ut pio quodam ac solemni ritu Deo gratiæ agantur pro acceptis hujus decursi sæculi beneficiis, et potiora impetrentur, urgente præsertim necessitate temporum, ad novum sæculum auspicato ineundum."

"This," says the New York *Times*, "is clear, accurate, and explicit." Lest some may still be in doubt about the Pope's views, however, we quote the following translation of the passage, as given in *The Catholic Standard and Times:*

"Since, moreover, at midnight of the last day of December of the coming year the present century will come to an end and a new one begin, it is very appropriate that thanks be given to God by some pious and solemn ceremony for the benefits received during the course of the present century, and owing to the urgent necessities of the times that greater favors be implored in order to begin auspiciously the new era."

The Emperor of Germany, the despatches tell us, has ordered special exercises at the stroke of the bell ushering in the year 1900, to commemorate the new century's beginning. The German Postal Department, it is further announced, "will issue commemorative postal cards." The despatches fail to state what the loyal German Catholics, who wish to "fear God and honor the King" at the same time will do in this dilemma.

To overwhelm this resurgent question with the weight of educational authority, the Boston *Herald* opened its columns to a number of prominent college presidents, only to find more disagreement, no less an authority than the president of Wellesley College arguing that the new century begins with 1900. If in the midst of such counselors there is no safety for the doubtful mind, it would seem folly to turn to the daily press, where violent disagreements are the rule, and harmony almost unheard of. Yet it is here, in the arena of fiercest struggle and endless argument, that concord on this single question is found, and the old saying, that the only propositions that will never be disputed are those that involve neither money nor morals, is again illustrated. The Chicago *Times-Herald*, one of the papers owned by Mr. Kohlsaat, who claims the authorship of the currency plank in the Republican platform of 1896, alone insists, in long editorials, that the new century begins January 1, 1900; but as his other paper, the Chicago *Evening Post*, agrees with the rest of the American press that it begins one year later, it seems unlikely that the involved arguments on the currency will be further complicated in the 1900 campaign by a plank in regard to the new century.

The Times-Herald suggests that a simple way to solve the problem would be to begin at December 31, 1899, and count back-

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ward to the beginning of the Christian era. While some one else is doing that we present the argument of the president of Wellesley, Miss Caroline Hazard, who sets forth the following reasons for her faith:

"According to my way of thinking, the twentieth century begins one second past midnight of December 31, 1899—January 1, 1900. Midnight marks the conclusion of the 1900th year of the Christian era. The 1900th year, understand, is different from the year 1900, because when we write 1900 we are not at the completion of the 1900 and first year, which we reach when we write 1901. But anything beyond midnight on the 1st of January of the coming year is time that must be reckoned in the 1901st year. The whole difficulty, it seems to me, is one of nomenclature. The first year is a different thing from the year 1. This year 1 can not be written until it is completed, when it ought actually to be the year 1 plus. But we leave out the plus and simply write the year 1. So in that way, whatever date we write—1899 for instance—it is 1899 plus eleven months and twenty-eight days, the day that I am writing upon. But these added months and days we do not reckon in ordinary usage until the whole year is completed, when we count the time by years, and go into the next year, which is 1900."

The idea of a year 0 (by which 1899 is made to complete 1900 years) has proved to be full of suggestion to the paragraphers. If there was a year 0, why not a century 000? Perhaps there are only 399 society leaders in the 400! Perhaps we should begin counting our ages one year later, making each of us a year younger than we supposed! To such a state of mind has this topic carried some of the disputants. The New York *Sun*, to dispel this idea of a year 0, presents the following "deadly parallel" sent in by one of its readers:

Kindergarten Teacher—Now children, let me hear you count.

The reply rational.	*The reply otherwise.*
Children—One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, etc.	Children—Nothing, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, etc.

School Teacher—Tommy, what is a century?

Tommy—One hundred years.	Tommy—One hundred years.

Teacher—Give an example.

Tommy—From the first day of the first year to the last day of the one hundredth year.	Tommy—From the first day of the year before the first to the last day of the year before the one hundredth.

Merchant—Mr. Jones, please arrange these cancelled checks in bundles of one hundred and file them away.

Mr. Jones does so, marking the bundles thus: Nos. 1–100. Nos. 101–200. Nos. 201–300, etc.	Mr. Jones seems puzzled at not finding check numbe zero, so with many misgivings adds check number 100 to his first bundle and is amazed that his second one begins with number 101.

Bank Customer—Will you be kind enough to let me have ones for this $100 bill.

Cashier—With pleasure. (Counts out): One dollar, two dollars, three dollars, four dollars, five, six, seven, . . . ninety-nine and a hundred. Here you are, sir. (Customer goes away satisfied.)	Cashier—With pleasure. (Lays first bill aside, murmuring: No dollar). Then: One dollar, two dollars, three dollars, four dollars, five, six, seven. . . . and ninety-nine. Here you are, sir. (Customer does *not* go away.)

One disquieting thought arises among all the "letters to the editor" declaring that the new century begins in 1900, and the patient daily replies of the press with diagrams, supposed cyclometers, piles of pennies, rows of apples, bricks, and matches, endless vistas of mile-posts, regiments of marching soldiers, and imaginary sheep, elephants, and grasshoppers jumping over imaginary fences. The disquieting thought is that in a hundred years it will all be forgotten, and some "letter to the editor" will start the whole whirl of pennies, apples, etc., going again.

A Conditional Pardons Act.—At the last session of the Virginia legislature a rather novel law was passed granting pardon under certain conditions to prisoners who showed by exemplary conduct and industrious habits that they were worthy of freedom. According to the Richmond *Dispatch*, about one hundred penitentiary convicts have already benefited by this act, and the prison discipline has shown marked improvement. Says *The Dispatch:*

"So far not one of the men released by virtue of this act has been arrested for violating his pledge to observe the laws of this Commonwealth. That is a much better record than was expected. It justifies the law-making power in providing this incentive to reformation of character, and it shows that the board of directors of the penitentiary and Governor Tyler have exercised caution in bestowing pardons. The requirement of the board that each applicant who hopes for favorable action from it shall first secure employment on the outside has had much to do with this success. Prisoners who are eligible under the act are permitted to correspond with friends in order that they may find work to do when released. If they were turned out in a homeless and friendless condition, it is not to be doubted that many of them quickly would yield to temptation and become a charge upon the State again."

So successful has been the working of this law that it is intended to make its provisions even more liberal. One of the provisions of the act is that no one who has broken the prison rules is entitled to file his application for a pardon. *The Dispatch* claims that this rule is oppressive and often unjust:

"A man who comes to the prison under a long sentence is in desperate humor with the world, and is apt to think he has no future beyond the prison walls, but after a while he may change his mind, and begin to hope and work for release. If he should break the prison rules in some trifling respect in the first year of his residence there, yet be a good prisoner for years afterward, it is very hard that he should be excluded from the operations of the conditional-pardon act. Yet so it is. Hence the desirability of a change in the law.

"It argues well for the foresight and judgment of those who proposed and made this important innovation that after a trial of a good deal more than a year, the act should need no other amendment, and that its results should have proved as satisfactory as they have done."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"SHALL We Gather at the River" is not a popular song in London.—*The Omaha World-Herald.*

HOW would Great Britain like to trade General Buller for General Otis?—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

IT begins to look as if Cecil Rhodes were quite a costly luxury.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

OOM PAUL can now boast of one of the largest collections of British officers ever seen in captivity.—*The Chicago News.*

LONDON says three columns are moving in South Africa, but no mention is made of the direction.—*The Kansas City Times.*

"HOW will young Hay rank in the State Department?" "He'll rank a long ways below pa."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

TO say the least, it seems that the bulletins announcing the end of the Filipino war were not delayed in transmission.—*The Detroit News.*

PEOPLE who favored the Boer simply because he was the under dog will be obliged to transfer their sympathies to the Briton if this thing keeps on.—*The Chicago Record.*

WE will never realize the extent of the Philippine problem until the insurrection is quelled and the amigos begin to come in from the hills for their rations.—*The St. Louis Globe-Demcrat.*

A POLYGAMOUS LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.

Mrs. Brigham H. Roberts,
Mrs. Brigham H. Roberts,
Mrs. Brigham H. Roberts,

Salt Lake City, Utah.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My Dear Wife—I arrived here yesterday and am now being kept very
My Dear Wife—I arrived here yesterday and am now being kept very
My Dear Wife—I arrived here yesterday and am now being kept very busy explaining why I am so muchly
busy explaining why I am so muchly
busy explaining why I am so muchly

Your loving hubby
Your loving hubby
Your loving hubby

BRIG.
BRIG.
BRIG.

—*The Salt Lake Tribune.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ENGLISH DRAMATIC CRITICS AND THE AMERICAN STAGE.

TWO leading dramatic critics of England have been "saying things" about the American stage. On the whole, their remarks are not uncomplimentary, tho one of them, Mr. William Archer, has so disguised his compliments that some of them are received with the same sort of suspicion that attaches to the professions of friendship made by a Tagalog newly come within the American lines. Mr. Archer writes in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (November). The American stage, he remarks, if it were interesting in no other respect, becomes, by reason of the mere magnitude of the public to which it appeals, "a sociological phenomenon of real moment." The phrase sounds suspicious, but Mr. Archer hastens to add that it would be absurd to deny our stage an artistic interest as well. He continues his observations as follows:

"Never in the history of the world has there been such a gigantic audience for any dramatic literature as that which the Anglo-Saxon race to-day affords. For the moment, the immensity of the public is a source of bewilderment, of weakness; but it rests with us and with our sons to find in it a source of strength. The problem of the future is to make our Anglo-Saxon democracies the seed-plot of a spiritual aristocracy; and in that movement the theater is predestined to a leading part. Several cultivated Americans, taking the contemptuous or despairing view of the stage which is so common in England, have asked me, in effect, 'What came you out into the wilderness to see?' I might have replied, grandiloquently but truly, 'I came to look into the future of the English drama.' We have in America a nation of playgoers, unaffected in the main by the Puritanism or snobbery which for so long held the better part of the English people aloof from the theater. This nation of playgoers is enormously wealthy, and is advancing by leaps and bounds in culture and taste. What developments may we not look for in the American theater, and what reactions from America upon the stage of our own country!"

Mr. Archer, however, thinks the American playwright's position an unenviable one, inasmuch as the whole strength of the eight or ten persons or firms who control the dramatic output of America is concentrated upon classical revivals and adaptations from the French or German stage. Nevertheless, he thinks that the American playwright will win in the long run, just as the English playwright has won or is winning in his country. He congratulates us upon having English plays acted as well as in England, and in some cases—Pinero's "Comedietta," for instance—better than on the English stage. Our taste is more catholic, because more composite, than that of England, tho it shows (as in the success of "Zaza" last year) "a curious innocence or lack of moral discrimination" which is very disconcerting. "People tell you," he writes, "that the stage is dominated [in America] by 'the matinée girl.'" This, Mr. Archer adds cautiously, with an eye perhaps upon that "Anglo-American alliance" of Mr. Chamberlain's, is "in a certain sense" true. And this matinée girl accepts without blenching "the crudest, tawdriest French realism and humor of the most questionable quality."

Mr. Clement Scott, for his part, takes issue with Mr. Archer in his guarded intimations that the "matinée girl" (that is to say, "the half-educated young woman, shop assistant, typewriter, telephone girl, or what not") rules our stage, and that New York is a theatrical suburb of Paris. Mr. Scott's opinions on these points are thus summarized by the Hartford *Courant* (December 2):

"Mr. Scott has been in New York a little over a month. During that time he says he has seen four distinctly new and original plays, which have never been produced in London or Paris. They are 'Miss Hobbs,' by Jerome K. Jerome, 'a success for the author, and for the actress, Miss Annie Russell'; 'Barbara Freitchie,' by Clyde Fitch, 'a fine piece of dramatic work, and a delightful surprise for the best admirers of Julia Marlowe'; 'Becky Sharp,' by Langdon Mitchell; and 'Sherlock Holmes,' by Conan Doyle and William Gillette, 'a triumph of adaptation, and a brilliant actor's great success.' Mr. Scott says enthusiastically that there is no audience in London that would not be proud to welcome one and all of these plays. . . . . .

"He says, gallantly, that he considers the matinée girl of New York to be a highly intelligent young person, an ardent and enthusiastic playgoer, with the heart and sentiment and emotion of a warm and bright-plumaged bird. This is a noteworthy apostrophe, the last few words leading one to suppose that Mr. Scott has been sitting behind big hats in theaters, and yet has preserved his sweetness of disposition. He concludes his letter by saying that the matinée girl does not possess the bloodless characteristics of a glittering gold-fish. This is effective, altho we do not remember that Mr. Archer called her a gold-fish in his *Pall Mall Magazine* article."

HAS A GREAT DRAMATIC POET ARISEN IN ENGLAND?

POETIC drama of a high order is again possible in English, if we accept the almost unstinted praise with which most of the English reviewers greet Mr. Stephen Phillips's new play. The critic of *The Saturday Review* (December 9) says that this

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

production "unquestionably places Mr. Phillips in the first rank of modern dramatists and of modern poets. It does more: it proclaims his kinship with the aristocrats of his art, with Sophocles and Dante." The critic continues:

"Much might confidently have been expected from the author of 'The Wife' and of 'Marpessa,' but I must frankly own that magnificent as was the promise of these poems I was not prepared for such an achievement as the present work. If Mr. Phillips had, under the form of drama, given us a series of scenes, or pageants, sometimes pathetic, sometimes picturesque, sometimes richly fanciful, of fine poetic quality, recalling Dante and Milton here, recalling Keats or Coleridge there, I should not have been surprised. But he has given us a masterpiece of dramatic art which has at once the severe restraint of Sophoclean tragedy, the

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plasticity, passion, and color of our own romantic tragedy, a noble poem to brood over in the study, a dramatic spectacle which can not fail to enthral a popular audience and which would in mere stage effect have done credit to the deftest of modern playwrights. He has produced a work for which I have little doubt Mr. Alexander will have cause to thank him, and a work which would, I have as little doubt, have found favor with the judges who crowned the 'Antigone' and the 'Philoctetes.'"

The Daily Chronicle (December 1) calls the play a "live poem and a live drama, a thing of exquisite poetic form, yet tingling from first to last with intense dramatic life." "He has chosen a theme of pure passion and has steeped it in an atmosphere of pure poetry." The critic continues:

"I am easily reconciled to saying no word which shall appear to qualify my estimate of 'Paola and Francesca' as a thing unique in our day, a new and intimate blending of poetic sweetness with dramatic strength. At the lowest and least, it stands far as the poles apart from the ordinary blank-verse play of theatrical commerce. It is brief, poignant, rapid, vital, never lingering for a moment over empty rhetoric; and its verse has a delicate music of its own which will require almost a new art for its adequate rendering."

The London *Times* speaks of "the always melodious" and "sometimes extraordinary beauty" of the verse, and says that the story is developed "with perfect truth to nature" and "with a thoroughly artistic reserve."

Mr. Sydney Colvin, writing in *The Nineteenth Century* (December), devotes a long article to the play. He says:

"To my mind the result, as it now lies before us, is a thing of surprising beauty and power, free from the shortcomings of the author's previous work, and testifying to his possession of quite unsuspected gifts. To the rich poetical production of the nineteenth century, it seems to me that Mr. Phillips has added that which was hitherto lacking, notwithstanding so many attempts made by famous men; namely, a poetical play of the highest quality, strictly designed for and expressly suited to the stage."

The Westminster Gazette (December 1) remarks that this is "high testimony from a sound critic, and we pay it great deference." *The Gazette* concedes that, judged merely by the standard of the minor poets, the play "easily earns all the epithets which are commonly lavished on the best products of that kind. Graceful, accomplished, subtle, touching, charming, and even beautiful it undoubtedly is." The critic is not quite ready, however, to admit that the drama is a great work of literature. He further says:

"There is much of Tennyson and a little of Shakespeare in Mr. Phillips's version, but we can find nothing of Dante. There is beauty, but not power. Again we grant Mr. Colvin the 'sustained and modulated emotion.' It is there and a great merit. But the very smoothness and accomplishment of the rhythm defeat in some measure the stress and force of the passion.

"Let us, however, not be misunderstood. This play is a remarkable achievement, both as a whole and in its parts. It abounds in beautiful passages and beautiful phrases. . . . A man who can write like this is clearly a force to be reckoned with. But we shall do him wrong if we praise indiscriminately. . . . .

"Let us repeat that, if any of this sounds depreciatory, it is only by comparison with the high standard which is invited. Mr. Phillips's poem is the best that he has given us, and a work of high promise. We predict more and better. He is yet in the stage of anxious and careful technic—a most necessary and creditable stage. When he has perfected his instrument and moves more freely he will be able to take greater liberty. Then we shall look for finer quality, more originality, greater virility. A course of Browning and Meredith would, in the mean time, be no bad thing for him. But, also in the mean time, let us be grateful for a work which as a whole is sweet and pleasant, which is constructed with rare skill, and which, now and again, contains a gem of the purest water."

The Academy is inclined to take a view similar to that of *The Westminster Gazette*. Its principal criticism is that the play is lacking in movement. Yet, making all allowances, it says, Mr. Phillips seems to have "produced a play of much beauty, of frequent power; a play which deserves admiration and respectful study, as it will certainly obtain them."

From the London *Times* (December 1) we quote the following abridgment of the play:

"The author has presented the story of the tragedy of the house of Malatesta in its simplest form, without the accessories which various commentators of the sixteenth century have added to the story as told by Dante. The incidents are historical; the only essential innovation is the character of the widowed and childless cousin of Giovanni, Lucrezia degl' Onesti, who, bitterly jealous herself, fans the jealousy of the husband and actually plans the tragic end. Lucrezia's sudden outburst of grief and rage against her lonely fate is, poetically speaking, one of the finest passages in the play:

GIO. Lucrezia! this is that old bitterness.
LUC. Bitterness—am I bitter? Strange, oh, strange
How else? My husband dead and childless left,
My thwarted woman-thoughts have inward turned,
And that vain milk like acid in me eats.
Have I not in my thought trained little feet
To venture, and taught little lips to move
Until they shaped the wonder of a word?
I am long practised. Oh, those children, mine!
Mine, doubly mine: and yet I can not touch them,
I can not see them, hear them—Does great God
Expect I shall clasp air and kiss the wind
Forever? And the budding cometh on,
The burgeoning, the cruel flowering:
At night the quickening splash of rain, at dawn
That muffled call of babes how like to birds;
And I amid these sights and sounds must starve—
I, with so much to give, perish of thrift!
Omitted by His casual dew!
GIO. Well, well,
You are spared much: children can wring the heart.
LUC. Spared! to be spare: what I was born to have!
I am a woman, and this very flesh
Demands its natural pangs, its rightful throes,
And I implore with vehemence these pains.
I know that children wound us, and surprise
Even to utter death, till we at last
Turn from a face to flowers: but this my heart
Was ready for these pangs, and had foreseen.
Oh! but I grudge the mother her last look
Upon the coffined form—that pang is rich—
Envy the shivering cry when gravel falls.
And all these maimed wants and thwarted thoughts,
Eternal yearning, answered by the wind,
Have dried in me belief and love and fear.
I am become a danger and a menace,
A wandering fire, a disappointed force,
A peril—do you hear, Giovanni?—Oh!
It is such souls as mine that go to swell
The childless cavern cry of the barren sea,
Or make that human ending to night-wind.

"The struggles of Paolo against his destiny, the half-unconscious yielding of Francesca to what was at first a mere 'drawing of youth to youth,' and the central scene in the 'place of leaves' where the book of Lancelot and Guinevere proves to be 'the Galeotto, the go-between of the lovers'—all this is told with perfect truth to nature, with a thoroughly artistic reserve, and in verse that is always melodious and sometimes of extraordinary beauty. And here is the final speech of Paolo, before the two pass together to the room where happiness and death await them:

PAO. What can we fear, we two?
O God, Thou seest us Thy creatures bound
Together by that law which holds the stars
In palpitating cosmic passion bright;
By which the very sun enthrals the earth,
And all the waves of the world faint to the moon.
Even by such attraction we two rush
Together through the everlasting years.
Us, then, whose only pain can be to part,
How wilt Thou punish? For what ecstasy
Together to be blown about the globe!
What rapture in perpetual fire to burn
Together!—where we are is endless fire.
There centuries shall in a moment pass,
And all the cycles in one hour elapse!
Still, still together, even when faints Thy sun,
And past our souls Thy stars like ashes fall,
How wilt Thou punish us who can not part?
FRANC. I lie out on your arm and say your name—
"Paolo!" "Paolo!"
PAO. "Francesca!"

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Then follows the final scene, in which servants enter, bearing in Paola and Francesca dead upon a litter:

Luc. Ah! ah! ah!
Gio. Break not out in lamentation!
[*A pause . . . The* SERVANTS *set down the litter.*
Luc. (*going to litter*). I have borne one child, and she has died in youth!
Gio. (*going to litter*). Not easily have we three come to this,
We three who now are dead. Unwillingly
They loved, unwillingly I slew them. Now
I kiss them on the forehead quietly.
[*He bends over the bodies and kisses them on the forehead. He is shaken.*
Luc. What ails you now?
Gio. She takes away my strength.
I did not know the dead could have such hair.
Hide them! They look like children fast asleep!
[*The bodies are reverently covered over.*

GREEK STUDY AND ITS RELATION TO ENGLISH.

SINCE Mr. Charles Francis Adams wrote "A College Fetish" some fifteen years ago, the question as to the proper place of Greek in the curriculum has been much discussed. Harvard's lead in dropping Greek from the requirements for the arts degree has been followed by Cornell and other institutions. There is a strong party now in favor of dropping Greek wholly from the high schools, leaving it to the colleges to offer (as has already been done at Cornell, Smith, and Oberlin) optional courses in beginning Greek for such students as desire it in preparation for special theological, scientific, or literary studies. Mr. W. F. Webster, principal of the East High School, Minneapolis, takes this position in *The Forum* (December). Greek is no longer essential to a liberal education, he says: the number of students electing it in the high schools is small: and to ask the public schools to maintain it at the expense of more important subjects such as English, science, history, and modern languages is unfair. He continues:

"If it were generally believed that the study of Greek had any such efficacy in the training of youth as is frequently claimed for it by its ardent defenders, no school could be found without it. The fact is, that in their hearts people do not believe it, and so are willing to try a chance without it. It must not be forgotten that conditions have entirely changed. When Greek was introduced into England, Dante and Chaucer had not been recognized: Shakespeare arrived just as it became established at Oxford: France and Germany had only a few wandering minstrels—barely the beginnings of a literature. At that time there was no other literature. To-day France, Germany, and England each has a literature equal to the Greek in form and far surpassing it in the criticism of life. . . . . .

"Now what is the fact concerning the statement that the study of the classics is the best training in English? I have no desire to say what Greek and Latin can do, for I do not know: but I have a right to say what I believe they have done. Aside from keeping English out of the schools on the ground that English can best be learned by studying some other language, the advocates of Greek and Latin are responsible for a large part of the poor English of to-day. I shall not take time to quote examples of the abominable stuff written by young men for entrance to college. Translation English has become a joke and a by-word. Its degrading influence has forced men eminent in school work to ask whether there be any compensation for it in the study of the classics. . . . English can not be learned by studying any other language than English. I do not say that English can not be learned while studying another language: but it is by looking to the English, not to the Latin or the Greek, that a pupil learns English while studying Greek and Latin. I have never been able to learn that the Greeks read the Zend-Avesta in order that they might learn to speak their own language; and I attribute a part of their perfection in language to the fact that they studied it only, and were not led to introduce into it idioms from any other language, however beautiful they may have been in their native setting. The Latin literature can not boast of any composition to match the work of Homer, Dante, or Shakespeare; and may not the reason be that they were poor mimics in literature? And is the perfection of English inferior to the perfection of Greek? Shall we not be as proud of our inheritance from Tennyson, Chaucer, and Shakespeare as the youth who walks under the shadow of the Acropolis is that he babbles in the language of Homer and Plato? The great masters of English shall be our instructors; for the only sure way to learn to write English is to study English."

To the classicist's argument that modern literature is not fully intelligible without a knowledge of the ancient classics, Mr. Webster replies:

"Literature is above and beyond all; it has extracted the best from all; it embraces all. And down through all the broad stream of noble writing the fountains of Greece have poured their sweet waters. Our literature is full of allusions to the ancient classics; and unless the reader be somewhat familiar with the beginnings of literature, he can not hope to understand the literature of to-day. But the student does not get these elements of literature by reading classic texts. If he would know about ill-fated Troy, he reads it up in a dictionary of antiquities; if of sulky Achilles, in Smith's 'Classical Dictionary.' More of the rich life of the Greeks has been learned from the collateral readings and from history than has been gathered from the reading of classic texts. Suppose a person should read Scott's 'Marmion,' three of Burke's shorter orations, some of Landor's 'Conversations,' a hundred pages of Dickens's 'Child's History of England,' and a hundred pages of Boswell's 'Johnson,' would he then know the life and literature of the English people? And yet this is what the student of Greek does in amount and kind; and he is called a man acquainted with Greek life and literature."

ZOLA AS PSYCHOLOGIST AND MORALIST: A RUSSIAN JUDGMENT.

WHILE in England Zola's latest novel, "Fécondité," has been pronounced by many critics totally unfit for translation, and some have even denied it the right to be classed as literature, in Russia it has been translated without excision or abridgment and praised highly by the critics. Zola has always been almost as popular in Russia as in France, and in literary criticism and taste there is apparently little difference between French and Russian standards or points of view. The contrast between the treatment of "Fecondité" in Russian periodicals and its reception by English journals exemplifies the rôle of national peculiarities in literature.

F. Baulgakoff, in an elaborate review in the *Novoye Vremya*, expresses the opinion that Zola has rendered a timely service to France and to civilized society by his propaganda of the "cult of maternity" and of large families. What Rousseau did by his "Emile," Zola, as an artist-moralist, has tried to do in a newer form by his latest production. The interests of the family are identical with those of the state, and Zola has dealt with a problem which has for years challenged the attention of all earnest Frenchmen. The Russian critic, after making these general remarks, proceeds to say:

"To show how posterity is being destroyed, Zola takes representative families from the various classes of French society, and the result is a horrifying picture of perverted and violated human feelings. Naked, brutal egoism governs, and it shrinks from nothing low, vile, or criminal. It is a veritable hell which Zola paints, filled with unnatural fathers, mothers, lovers, physicians, nurses. All are greedy and eager for money and power, and for these they sacrifice born and unborn thousands. The evil emerges here in colossal proportions."

On the other hand, goodness is elevated by Zola into heroism, so the critic points out. To the filth and crime and lechery, Zola opposes the ideal life of a family which follows nature and human instincts, which quietly discharges the duties of existence and finds happiness in love and labor. This family grows, multiplies, and assumes truly gigantic proportions, but it conquers by virtue of its numbers and moral strength and health. The fate of the

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"Malthusians" is terrible. They themselves perish and doom their miserable unwelcome offspring to wretchedness and destruction. The history of their extermination is related with the rigid precision of medical records. In regard to Zola's method and style, Baulgakoff says:

"As we know, Zola never was a psychologist. He has himself acknowledged that his purpose has been to study temperaments and characters, to depict personalities governed by their nerves and blood alone, possessing no free will, no souls, mere victims of their physical organization. But Zola studies even these personalities only in their manifestations, not in their origins. His characters are incapable of development; they always remain the same, from the first to the last pages. They are like tragic and comic masks, and their traits strike one as the fixed effects of a realistic photograph. The strongest never appear as real victors in life's struggle. They seem to rise to the top as if in spite of themselves, through the sheer force of fate. Nor are there any losers in Zola's works. The victims are not defeated; they are passive playthings of forces to which they do not oppose the slightest resistance."

The critic thinks it irrational to overlook the solid substance of the novel through the prejudice aroused by the excessive realism and the clinical nakedness of the analysis. Zola shows himself a true moralist, a lover of health, purity, and humanity. He preaches delight in living and in labor, love of nature and trust in her laws.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RETURN OF PADEREWSKI.

IT used to be Patti who had only to come to New York to find the town at her feet; but now, as Mr. W. J. Henderson remarks, it is Ignace Jan Paderewski who comes to his own again when he comes to the American metropolis, and is the conqueror of hearts. Mr. Henderson gives the following account of the opening night of the great pianist at Carnegie Hall on December 12 (in the New York *Times*):

"There was the same apparently slight figure seated alone at the piano on the half-dark stage. There was the same pale, thoughtful face, with the nimbus of orange hair floating around it. There were the same graceful, sinewy hands and the same broad, powerful shoulders. There were the same manifestations of public absorption in the playing of this really remarkable man.

"There were the silent and bowed heads of the reverently musical listeners, and the staring eyes and open mouths of those who went to scoff and who tarried to be amazed. There were the same unmistakable evidences of masculine admiration and the equally unmistakable demonstrations of feminine emotion. The women rushed down to the stage at the end of the recital just as they used to in the bygone seasons and worshiped at the foot of the throne. And the pianist played the piano, not, perhaps, exactly as he used to, but always as one having authority and as one who had penetrated to the heart of the instrument and to the secret shrine of music herself.

"Taken altogether, it was a curious manifestation of the potency of a personality in that art in which personality finds its widest scope. If there are some who remain skeptical as to the real musical value of it all, they are not to be blamed, altho they are radically and hopelessly in the wrong. For, when all is said and done, when every possible discount is allowed for the easily overwrought feelings of the younger women who go to hear him, when all allowance is made for the squaring, the cubing of the emotional power of music by the reaction on it of concentrated hysteria, Paderewski is a great artist, a wonderful pianist, and a power not to be resisted. The reasons of this can be told, but the process seems cold-blooded, and it has been gone through with in this paper. Perchance there may be occasion to go over the ground again, but not just now. It is sufficient to record at the present writing that Mr. Paderewski is here, and that he played in the same influential manner as of old. . . . . .

"We Americans are not accustomed to hearing Beethoven made so pretty, and we think that in Mr. Paderewski's reading we miss some of the austerity of the composer. But this is not a matter which the public will take seriously, and if Mr. Paderewski knows how to sugar the nutritive pill, he will surely be forgiven.

"The Schumann fantasia was played in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The manner in which the great artist sang Schumann's poetic melodies through the instrument was simply matchless, while the breadth and dignity of his style were noble. The last movement was read with beautiful insight into its subtle content, and there was always that marvelous singing tone to send the composer's thoughts into every heart. As a Chopin player Mr. Paderewski is, in the opinion of the present writer, not equaled by any other pianist. No other certainly has shown such a wide sweep of style as he showed in his reading yesterday of the nocturne and the polonaise. As for the lace-work of the waltz of Strauss, it was wonderful in its clearness and crispness and in the beauty of the nuancing, while the playing of the octave repetitions in the rhapsody was enough to drive an ordinary pianist to despair."

The Evening Post draws an interesting lesson of the "potency of individual genius" in the contrast between the grand opera on that same evening—with its galaxy of stars, its big chorus and bigger orchestra, its three conductors, its scene-shifters, costumes, etc.—and Paderewski sitting all alone on the stage in Carnegie Hall, entertaining and delighting an audience of three thousand people, and, altho thus unaided, often bringing to his managers as much profit through the single power of his genius as the whole of that vast company in the Metropolitan Opera-House. The critic adds:

"An eminent musician remarked, after the concert: 'It was tremendous! All the things that other pianists do he does ten times better, with all his genius. If he were a little sandy man with pink eyes, let him play the way he does and the world would still go to hear him. It lifts piano-playing once more high up. And,' he added with a laugh, 'even *technically* the pianola wasn't '"in it."'"

OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON.

THE opening of the opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on Monday, December 18, was marked by the usual enthusiasm and *éclat* of first nights at the grand opera, and on the whole it may be said that the year opened rather more triumphantly than ever before. The musical critics agree that the opera—Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette"—was finely sung, and that Mme. Eames, M. Edouard de Reszke, and M. Plançon were in as fine voice as could be wished. The absence of one great singer—M. Jean de Reszke—was, of course, one of the most noticeable features of the occasion, for it was he who first made Gounod's great opera popular in New York, and who has sung the part of "Romeo" in all former productions of this work. The principal event of the evening was the first appearance in New York of M. Albert Alvarez, the French tenor. The New York *Times* (December 19) says of him:

"First impressions of such artists as this are not always to be trusted, yet it seems safe to say that *Romeo* will prove not to be this gentleman's happiest achievement. A man of splendid presence, an actor of unsurpassed grace and much eloquence, an experienced *routinière*, and the possessor of a very fine voice, M. Alvarez was most effective in those scenes which permitted him to give full freedom to the volume of his tones.

"His vocal method will call for further discussion, but the first impression made by it is that it is decidedly unfavorable to the delivery of such repressed and refined music as that of the balcony scene. The duet was beautifully sung, but the soliloquies were neither noble in tone nor absolutely true to the pitch. In the duel scene M. Alvarez had his opportunity, and he sang with splendid power, arousing the audience to great enthusiasm. He was recalled many times."

The Evening Post says:

"He proved to be an interesting Romeo, yet he only confirmed the truth that there is only one Jean de Reszke, as there is only one Paderewski. *Noch ist Polen nicht verloren!* No doubt M. Alvarez has in him the material for a first-class tenor, but a faulty

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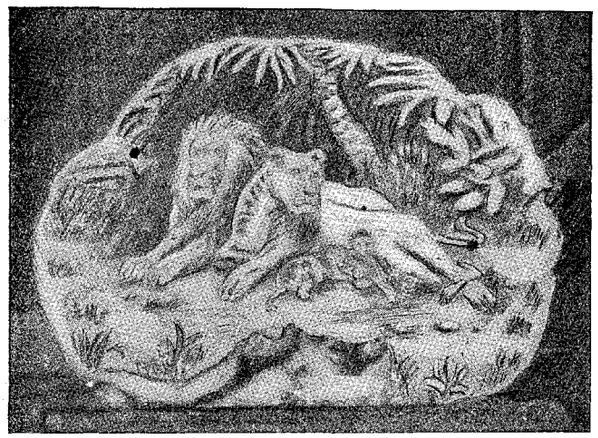
vocal method has prevented his voice from being equally agreeable in all its parts. It is sometimes 'woolly' or forced, and many of the tones are produced with an effort. Luckily his shortcomings are least noticeable in the highest tones. These are clear and ringing, and these won the battle for him; for there is nothing that an audience loves more dearly than vibrant high tenor notes. Moreover, his singing improved from act to act, so that the general impression created was a favorable one."

The reappearance of Mme. Emma Calvé in her favorite part of *Carmen* on December 20 was also one of the events of the early part of the opera season. The general verdict is that Mme. Calvé not only looked this part but lived it for the hours during which the opera lasted. As one of the highest musical critics of America said: "Every action is charged with a subtle eloquence, and throws light upon the emotions of the woman. Every look is a speech, every gesture a revelation." Indeed, the general impression was that Mme. Calvé was more than herself upon this occasion, and she was greeted with royal welcome and appreciation.

A NEW FINE ART.

WOOD-CARVING has always occupied an honorable place among the arts, but within the past few months a new form of this craft has come into notice, so delicate in the high artistic effects of which it is susceptible that it is well worthy of



GROUP OF LIONS ON FUNGUS BY MISS MUSSELMAN.
Courtesy of the New York *Tribune*.

being ranked with the distinctively fine arts. We had occasion before to allude briefly to this form of fungus-carving and to its inventor and developer, Miss Ida Musselman, of Somerset, Pa., whose work in water-colors and in black and white has been known for several years. Of the subjects which she has treated in this fungus-carving, and which are best known, are "Paul Revere," "Forgotten," "A Group of Lions in the Jungle," and "Pay Toll." The specimens now on exhibition in New York have attracted wide attention and comment from the art critics of the metropolitan papers and from those of Pittsburg and Philadelphia. From the New York *Tribune* (December 10) we reproduce the following description of the art, together with an illustration of the work:

"The fungus used for wood-carving is found on partially decayed oak- and maple-trees. It must be carefully removed in order to preserve the delicate and creamy surface, which is easily injured while in a fresh and moist state. It is also necessary to have the fungus properly cured and made as hard and durable as wood before it is worked upon.

"The selection of a subject requires careful study, as only certain pictures lend themselves to effective work. A dark object on a light background would simply be a hole with no relief—an intaglio instead of a cameo."

The subject, it appears, has to be a composite rendering of several pictures, and this adds to the interest and unique character of the art. The artist herself says (in the New York *Tribune*):

"In arranging my work I get suggestions from several pictures, taking what I think will come out well, and then I form a complete picture, changing the light and shade to suit the material and working the background in a manner best to bring out the subject. As a false move is fatal, I must have a definite knowledge of the effect I wish to obtain before I begin to work. The peculiar shape of the fungus must also be studied and the objects grouped accordingly. Knots may sometimes be utilized in carving trees. One acquires only by experience the knack which gives character to the work."

The Doubleday-McClure Reorganization.—The most recent move in the New York publishing world, which has of late been full of surprises, apparently means the addition of a new and important firm to the already large list of American publishers located in the metropolis. It is announced that the S. S. McClure Company and the Doubleday & McClure Company, which have hitherto been closely allied in their organization and varied interests, are to be reorganized and placed upon a distinct basis. Mr. McClure, in discussing the new *régime*, thus outlines some of the proposed changes (we quote from the New York *Herald*, December 19):

"Several changes will take place early in the new year in the Doubleday & McClure Book Publishing Company, which will strengthen it in its rapidly growing business. Walter H. Page, formerly editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* and literary adviser to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will become a partner and devote himself to the literary work of the firm. T. L. Thompson, who has been business manager since the company was organized; Henry W. Lanier, son of the late Sidney Lanier, who has been connected with the house from the first, and S. A. Everitt, who has had charge of the manufacturing department, all will be admitted into partnership. Mr. James MacArthur, formerly assistant editor of *The Bookman*, is just sailing for England, to represent the house in London and have charge of its foreign interests.

"The name of the company, it is expected, will be changed eventually to Doubleday, Page & Co., and the business will remove to Union Square, having outgrown its present quarters in East Twenty-fifth Street, also occupied by the S. S. McClure Company. The latter company itself requires more space, by reason of the development of *McClure's Magazine* and other publishing enterprises."

NOTES.

"STALKY & CO." is selling like wildfire in London, and "David Harum" is steadily gaining a hold on the British heart.

THE war poets in England are evidently not all able to dispose of their products at Kiplingite rates. Says *The Westminster Gazette* (November 10): "An interesting offer comes to us this morning from Tooting: 'Sir,—Am offering war ballads at 7s. 6d. each. Asking your kind judgment. ——.' But the poet is several days behind the fair. Now that the major poets write poems that are ostentatiously proclaimed to be 'Not Copyright,' why should we pay even so moderate a sum as 7s 6d. for a war ballad?"

The Westminster Gazette says of the recent performance of "Madame Sans-Gêne" by Madame Réjane at the Royal Theater, Berlin: "His Majesty invited Madame Réjane to his box, and presented her with a costly bracelet of diamonds and rubies, with the Imperial Eagle in diamonds in the center. 'Madame,' the Emperor said, 'you are even greater than your great fame.' It was much remarked that his Majesty had invited the French Ambassador to the imperial box to witness the play, and conversed very affably with him."

A USEFUL and unique work, "A Cyclopedia of Fraternities," has been written by Mr. Albert C. Stevens, associate editor of The Standard Dictionary. It is a compilation from the most trustworthy sources of all the attainable information relating to secret fraternities and sisterhoods in the United States. It covers the origin, development, aims, emblems, and membership of some six hundred secret societies, including the college Greek-letter fraternities. The information relating to the latter is especially full and interesting. Some of the statistics which he gives of fraternity life in the United States are very striking. More than 200,000 candidates for membership in secret societies are initiated every year—30,000 alone in the Masonic fraternity, and as many more in Odd Fellowship. One out of every three male adults in the United States is a member of one or more fraternities.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IMAGINATION AND EDUCATION.

ARE we cultivating sense-perception too much in our systems of education and neglecting the proper training of the imagination? That we are doing this and that our practise needs reformation in this respect are assertions made by the author of a paper published in the Proceedings of the Illinois Society for Child Study. The phase of imagination treated of in this paper is designated as the "mechanical imagination," which "deals with real material—things and events previously experienced—and confines its activity to forming abstractions and producing combinations not experienced." The writer goes on to say:

"It is not simply the *image*-ination involved in perception and memory, but it is most solidly based upon this. Indeed, at first the images are brought into consciousness as memories of what has been experienced through the action of the senses. Repeated reproductions of this kind, with little emphasis upon the time and place in which the original sense-experiences were gained, tend to free these memory images from their connection with real material—to give them a purely ideal existence, and thus prepare them for new combinations. Thereupon, interest transforms these released images into novel and hitherto unexperienced products. Some of these products are images of actual material existences. Others have an ideal existence only. Such images as these, the results of this dissociative and recombining process carried on without any unusual or phenomenal emotional activity, constitute a very large part of the 'mind-stuff' of the ordinary mortal. These images, to an inconceivably greater degree than the pure memory images in which they had their origin, constitute the 'stock in trade' in the fundamental part of all educative effort."

The paper describes in detail experiments with deaf and blind persons, which lead the author to assert that those who are both deaf and blind excel all others in the kind of imaginative faculty described above, that the blind come next, normal men and women third, and the deaf last of all. So pronounced is the imaginative power of the blind, the author says, that he is convinced that, so far as mere mental training is concerned, their compensations are nearly equal to their deprivations. As to the powers of the deaf-blind, it is sufficient to cite the case of Helen Keller, which is regarded as typical rather than abnormal. This arrangement of the four classes of persons according to their imaginative power is exactly what might have been predicted by psychology, we are told, being in inverse proportion to what the author calls "breadth of sense-basis." This is greatest in the deaf (since the extra acuteness of sight more than makes up for loss of hearing) and least in the deaf-blind. If this represents the facts, it shows, the author claims, that imaginative power, and not "sense-basis," is what we should aim at in education. He says:

"The practical lesson that seems to me to come out of this, the lesson that might possibly in many cases advantageously modify the work now being done in our common schools, is that *we are in great danger of laying too much stress upon mere sense-perception.*

"What has been accomplished in the education of the deaf-blind class—Laura Bridgman, Helen Keller, Edith Thomas, Elizabeth Robin, Linnie Haguewood, Tommy Stringer, W. A. Miller, and many others, is at least proof positive that the human mind is capable, through imaginative effort, of constructing for itself a very large and invaluable amount of 'mind-stuff' out of a very small amount of actual sense-perception material. The wonderful and varied imagery which these minds, in silence and in darkness, have created for themselves, stands as a perpetual challenge to those teachers who are encouraging their pupils to 'revel in the endless panorama of sense-perception.'

"It is not necessary to make our pupils blind or deaf-blind; but it may be well sometimes to require them to shut their eyes, and ears if need be, and *think*. I can conceive of no more important school exercise than that which will induce the child to bring into consciousness images of objects that are not present to the senses. This done again and again, and the dissociative process begins. Gradually each image becomes disengaged from the thing of sense that brought it into consciousness. At length it is itself a purely ideal existence. It takes its place near at hand as a part of the stock of essential 'mind-stuff,' to be easily called again into consciousness whenever it is needed in recombining, in conceiving constructively, in comparing, in discerning relation—in a word, *in thinking*. Dr. Dewey says 'it is this double process of separating and adding that constitutes the lowest stage of imagination.' Is not this, then, *the place for emphasis* in the development of imaginative power? Are there not well-defined steps that should be taken by each pupil in the cultivation of this power?

"I am confident that no more important subject in child-study could be suggested than that which would lead to a more careful consideration of *the imagining power of pupils in the lower grades;* lead to a less frequent demand that pupils shall think—discern relation—when they have not in consciousness the things related; lead to such training of the 'mechanical imagination' as will enable each pupil to provide for himself so much of related 'mind-stuff' as will make his reading a pleasure and study a delight."

THE RAILROADS OF AFRICA.

IT is reported by the United States consul at Marseilles that there is a strongly supported demand in France for the more rapid building of railways in Africa, and particularly for the construction of a trans-Saharan line. This project, according to *The*

Railway Age, is designed as a sort of offset to the British "Cairo-to-the-Cape" enterprise, and the one is not much more advanced than the other. A report of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce contains the following statements:

"The question whether the railways will pay is not to be considered. France, having laid hands upon points 1,200 and 1,800 miles from the sea, must establish a connection or lose the fruit of its labor. While the doubtful element of future profit must not hinder actual work, it is possible that a profitable traffic can be built up. The Belgian Kongo region is an example. The railway from Stanley Pool to the sea, 400 kilometers (249 miles) long, was fully completed in May, 1898, and 100 kilometers (62 miles)

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were in operation as early as 1896. The total capital and bonds amount to 65,000,000 francs ($12,545,000), and the present monthly receipts are 1,000,000 francs ($193,000). The commercial movement has increased from 17,650,000 francs ($3,406,450) in this colony in 1893 to 50,500,000 francs ($9,746,500) in 1898. The principal business is in caoutchouc, a product that is firm in price and even advancing, while the general trend of prices of other products is downward. It is contended that the French colonies in Africa are veritable mines of rubber, and need only means of transportation to bring about highly prosperous conditions.

"The accompanying map shows the extent of railway development in Africa, and the table shows what has been done and what is projected:

Districts.	Completed Miles.	Projected Miles.
Tunis-Algeria	2,361	690
Senegal-Sudan	276	224
French Guinea	....	342
British Guinea	35	163
Ivory Coast	....	280
Gold Coast	42	82
Dahomey	....	497
Lagos	43	143
Belgian Kongo	249	1,243
Portuguese Kongo	221	....
German West Africa	72	363
Cape Colony	4,350	....
Uganda	288	644
Madagascar	....	249
Total	7,937	4,920

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce explains that besides the lines indicated on the map, the following have been discussed: From Suakim, on the Red Sea, to Berber; from Lake Tchad to Fashoda; from Loanda, in Portuguese West Africa, to Lake Tanganyika; and from Walfish Bay across German Southwest Africa to Buluwayo.

RANGE AND COST OF A CANNON-BALL.

THE use of artillery in the Anglo-Boer war—the most extensive and skilful, so it is claimed, in any recent contest between nations—lends peculiar interest to the following statistics of artillery-fire published in *La Nature* (Paris, December 2). The excellence of the Boer artillery is said to be largely due to their use of French ordnance, which, especially for shrapnel (which was what drove back General Buller's troops at the Tugela), is now unexcelled. The statistics given in the note are not only for French, but also for German (Krupp) guns. Says the author:

"The importance of the range of cannon in artillery combats is now well proved; the Transvaal war is a new demonstration of it, the advantage remaining generally with the side that has guns of the longest range.

"During the war of 1870, and particularly at Sedan, the German artillery covered us with a hail of shot, our own shells and balls falling 200 yards short of the enemy's batteries, and producing no effect.

"Since this time we have made great progress, and our new field artillery has reached the maximum of range for small-caliber guns. Longer ranges are, of course, reached with siege guns.

"The first rifled cannon of 16 centimeters [6½ inches] caliber could not carry further than 6,600 yards. In 1870, a range of 8,500 yards was attained. In 1875, by using steel guns, 12,000 yards was reached, and, by increasing the caliber, 15,000 yards was attained. Since this time, by using new powders and by lengthening the guns, the range has steadily grown.

"In 1888, on the occasion of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, the English artillerists at Shoeburyness fired a celebrated round of shots under the name of the 'jubilee round,' which attained a range of about 20,000 yards. The Germans imitated the English and reached about 33 yards further under the same conditions.

"The French artillery is not behindhand. It has now a cannon of 34 centimeters [13½ inches] which, firing with an initial velocity of 900 yards a second, can send a projectile to a distance of 22 kilometers [13 miles]. A longer cannon, which is not yet in service, could, it is thought, send its shell 24 kilometers [14½ miles] with an initial speed of 1,200 yards. When this initial speed shall have been attained with the 34 caliber, the range will reach 30 kilometers—just the distance from Dover to Calais.

"The expenses of making a cannon and of firing each shot have enormously increased of late. A German military review has just published interesting figures on this subject. There are on the other side of the Rhine cannon of 110 tons, the most powerful that the Krupp factory has turned out, which cost, every time they are fired, exactly 8,500 francs [$1,700]. The projectile is worth 3,250 francs [$650], and the powder not less than 950 francs [$190].

"But this is not all, for we must add the proper fraction of the value of the gun, which can be fired only 95 times before it is completely out of order. Now a 110-ton gun costs 412,000 francs [$82,500], and consequently at each discharge its value diminishes by 4,500 francs [$900].

"The German navy has had recently a 77-ton gun costing 250,000 francs [$50,000], which can be fired only 124 times. Each discharge represents the sum of 4,600 francs [$920].

"The 45-ton guns can be fired at least 150 times. At the Essen factories they can be built for 184,000 francs [$36,800]. The price of each shot does not exceed 2,500 francs [$500].

"Finally, for less powerful arms, the prices fall to 850, 417, and even 325 francs [$170, $83, and $65] for each shot."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW OUR NERVES ARE BUILT UP.

RECENT years have witnessed some very remarkable discoveries regarding the structure of the nervous system. These support a theory which, altho not accepted by all experts, certainly furnishes an interesting explanation of many nerve phenomena, both of health and of disease. These recent investigations are briefly described by M. Capitan in *La Nature* (Paris, November 25) in an illustrated article, most of which we translate below. Says the writer:

"It is well known that each part of the human organism is formed of an enormous accumulation of very small elements called cells. In each organ the cells have special forms; they are united one to another and are in relation with the nerves, the blood-vessels, and the lymphatics.

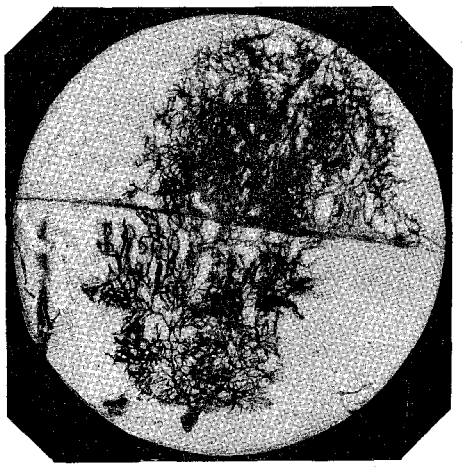

FIG. 1.—NERVE-CELLS.
Micro-photograph enlarged 125 diameters.

"The nervous system, whose rôle is so delicate, is made up of complicated cells whose constitution and relations have not been well understood until recently.

"The nerve-cell was once regarded as a small polygonal mass with prolongations at the angles; but a few years ago the investigations of Nissl, von Lenhossek, Ramon y Cajal, Golgi, and others, showed that the nerve-cell is complicated in other ways. Very delicate methods of preparation enabled us to recognize in the nerve-cell an amorphous substance in which are distributed bundles of fibers forming a network of considerable regularity, between the meshes of which are packed grains of an amorphous substance (chromatin). From the cell rise a large number of prolongations in all directions, which may be compared to the rootlets of a plant. Fig. 1 shows this appearance clearly.

"These prolongations are very slender, as may be seen. They are roughened, on their surface, by protuberances similar to the thorns that cover certain plant stems. These are visible on the preparation that is represented in Fig. 2. What is the value of this complex arrangement? The researches of the authors just mentioned (to whom must be added the name of Prof. Mathias Duval) will explain to us.

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"Following the prolongations of the cells, these scientists perceived that they are not continuous, but simply approach each other; they possess contiguity, but not continuity. This arrangement at first seemed paradoxical and incompatible with the idea that they give passage to the nervous fluid, this being supposed to behave like the electric current and to flow only over an uninterrupted circuit.

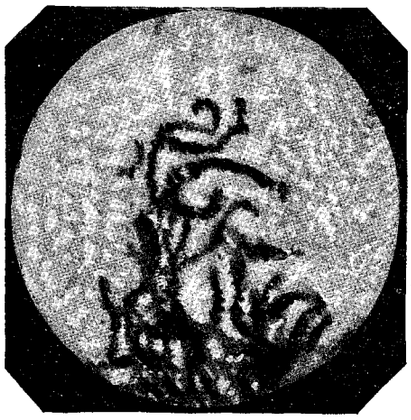


FIG. 2.—NERVE-CELLS: ENDS OF THE RAMIFICATIONS.
Micro-photograph enlarged 460 diameters.

"But in the presence of this peculiar arrangement, this hair-like mass of cellular prolongations, and the immense number of thorny excrescences that cover them, we may understand how close contact may be made between the nerve-elements and that the flow may thus pass from one cell to the other, just as the electric current can pass from one conductor to another when they touch."

This arrangement of nerve-elements, M. Capitan tells us, furnishes a means of explaining various physiological facts, such as those of sleep, as has already been set forth in these columns. When an animal in full activity is killed and the nerve-cells, kept in form by appropriate reagents, are examined microscopically, the cellular prolongations are observed to be in the most intimate contact, as seen in the two figures. If, however, the animal is killed during sleep, the prolongations are seen to be withdrawn, and the thorny excrescences have disappeared. In the former case the nerve-current could evidently pass easily from cell to cell; in the latter case it could pass only with great difficulty. Thus, during sleep brain action is considerably lessened, since the nerve fluid from the outside of the body can with difficulty reach the cerebral centers. When the animal is greatly fatigued the retraction of the nerve-cells is even more noticeable. Not only sleep and fatigue, however, but a multitude of the phenomena of nerve disease are explained by these discoveries. To quote again from M. Capitan:

"A neurasthenic patient, feeble, without force or courage, is so because his cellular prolongations have not the proper ramifications, or because they are retracted or without the thorny excrescences that give requisite contact between them. The nervous fluid can not pass easily, and sometimes also the cells do their work slowly, the grains of chromatin are in excess—this is the explanation of his morbid condition. With a paralytic there is no contact at all between the cells, and a cure will take place when it is renewed.

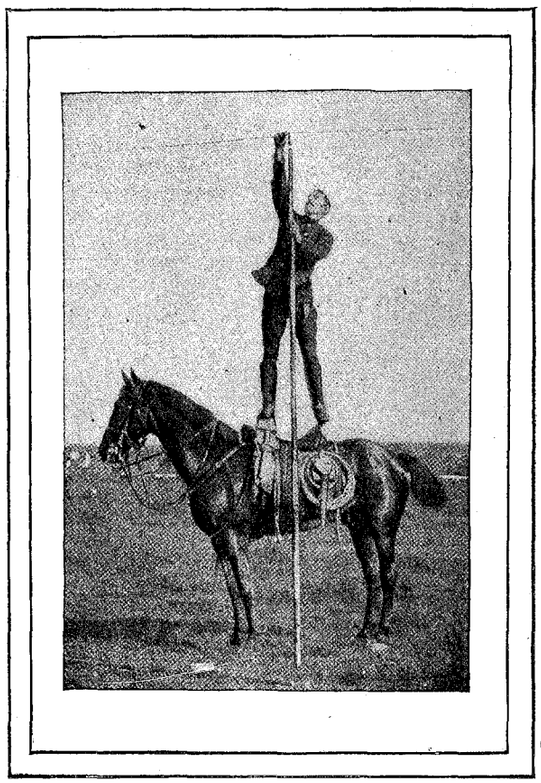
"With a nervous, irritable, or excitable subject, the cellular ramifications are too greatly elongated, the nerve-cells do too much work; the nervous influx is superabundant and passes too easily and too rapidly.

"These examples show . . . how recent histologic and biologic discoveries regarding the structure of the nervous system have brought about a real revolution in all kinds of research along these lines."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Eating "à la Carte" the Hygienic Method.—There would seem at first sight to be no particular reason why we should prefer the European method of ordering meals "*à la carte*," on hygienic grounds; but Louis Windmüller, in an article in *The North American Review*, tells us that it is the better way because it furnishes no temptation to gluttony. He says: "The practise in our best hotels in the cities and at the summer resorts of furnishing all a man wants to eat for a fixed price offers temptations to gormandize. Beginning his breakfast with fruit and porridge, the greedy boarder orders fish, steak, chops, eggs, and rolls, with tea or coffee. A customary introduction to his luncheon consists of soup and fish, followed by roasts and game; the waiter, anxious for fees, supplements this with a formidable array of other dishes, containing a surfeit of vegetables and '*entrées*.' . . . One such meal is heavy enough to be of itself a burden; still it is sometimes repeated in the evening at dinner and followed at night by a 'light' supper, a second and a third meal being taken before the first could digest. . . . The European plan of serving at fixed prices portions of food which must be paid for as ordered saves from overindulgence at least those persons who are too economical to pay for what they do not need. Such a method would be advantageous to the hotel-keeper, who, under the present system, is compelled to serve not alone what his guests consume, but also what they leave. I know the manager of a city hotel who goes himself into the kitchen, carefully inspects what is returned from the dining-room, and sells decent-looking slices to keepers of cheap restaurants, where these leavings form '*pièces de résistance*' for guileless patrons.

ARMY TELEGRAPH IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the charge against the British war office, made by some English scientific journals, that it is hostile to science and averse to the use of recent and improved methods, the claim is made that the English Army Telegraph Corps has reached a higher state of perfection than any similar body. Altho the corps has not yet used wireless telegraphy, and has thereby brought down on its head the condemnatory articles referred to just above, it seems to be very expert n the ordinary



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STRINGING WIRES.
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telegraphic methods. *The Electrical Review* (November 29) has an article on the subject, from which we quote as follows:

"There is no doubt that the telegraph battalion of the British regular army is a superbly drilled and trained body of men, who

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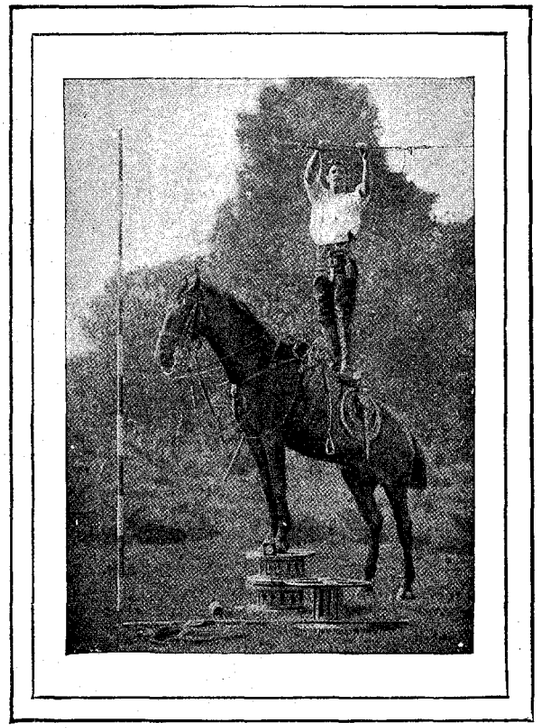
should show the highest efficiency. The battalion is partly mounted, the mounted men carrying cavalry carbines, while the dismounted members are armed with artillery carbines and sword bayonets. The horses of the mounted corps are especially trained for the difficult service expected of them. . . . The illustrations showing the mounted men are of the most interest. It will be seen that the rider stands on the back of his horse to attach the wire to the lance-like pole, whose sharp end is driven in the earth, while another illustration shows one of the well-trained horses standing on wire reels in order to gain the necessary height for his rider to make a joint in the wire."

We are told that in the Dongola expedition of 1896 the battalion kept up with the troops on the march, and that a telegraph had been laid to each camp by the time the troops had established themselves in it. The wire was carried in reels on camels' backs.



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MAKING A JOINT.
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In South Africa the wire is carried in the usual way on light-wheeled reels or on muleback. Newspaper readers will understand the enormous importance of the operations of the field telegraph corps accompanying General Buller through Natal, where the Boers have destroyed all lines of communication. The messages from Ladysmith and Estcourt arrive either by pigeon or by a native messenger who lurks in the veldt by day and takes his chances at eluding the Boer guards at night. To quote again:

"In this connection it should not be forgotten that the telegraph service corps at present with the three divisions of the United States army, operating in the Philippine Islands, has kept well up to the front through probably as difficult a country as ever such lines were worked in. They have had to contend with deep streams, bogs, great and torrential rains, high winds, and a vigilant enemy strong in guerilla tactics and dearly loving to break up a line of telegraph communications. Their success has been most creditable, and when the full details of it arrive it is certain that the record of this corps will be one in which American engineers can take just pride."

Temperature and Photography.—Every photographer knows that certain of his processes are retarded in cold weather. This fact has been used by some French experimenters in a recent investigation which may settle the vexed question of the nature of the action of light on a sensitive plate. They find that in the intense cold produced by liquid air photographic action is notably lessened, and they argue hence that such action is chemical, rather than physical, since a well-known effect of low temperature is to retard chemical action. M. Frédéric Dillage writes of these experiments in *La Science Illustrée* (November 18). The experimenters were Messrs. August and Louis Lumière, and they first showed that for short exposures bromid of silver is not appreciably sensitive to light at a temperature of — 191°, altho if the exposure be prolonged the latent image is produced as usual. With gelatinobromid plates of the greatest sensitiveness the exposure must be 50 to 400 times as long at this low temperature as at ordinary temperatures. The plates, however, undergo no permanent change, and are as quickly responsive as ever when removed from the liquid air. Cold has no effect at all on the image after it has once been impressed on the plate. The experimenters find, however, that substances on which the effects of light are visible at once, instead of requiring development, as in the case just noted, do not become less sensitive under the influence of cold; at least, they do not as far as — 200°, which is as low a temperature as was produced in the experiments. The Messrs. Lumière note that their results are in harmony with facts already observed in the case of phosphorescent substances, which cease to glow when exposed to great cold, but resume their light-giving power on a rise of temperature.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Morphine Habit among Physicians.—The startling assertion is made by an expert on inebriety, in a paper read before the Connecticut Medical Association, that morphinism is being spread among the people of the United States by the example and advice of medical men themselves, ten per cent. of whom are now opium-drunkards. The assertions and deductions of the author, Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, are thus summarized in the Memphis *Appeal* (December 4):

"According to Dr. Crothers, twenty-one per cent.—or one in five—of the physicians of the Middle and Eastern States use spirits or opium to excess; and he concludes that from six to ten per cent. of all medical men are opium inebriates. It is estimated that there are 150,000 opiumists in the United States; and this fact in connection with the prevalence of the opium habit among doctors presents one of the gravest problems for solution before the American people. It would seem a fair inference that the responsibility for the spread of morphinism among the people rests largely with those doctors who are addicted to its use. It would never occur to an uninformed person to contract the opium habit. This can only come from example or from constant prescription by a doctor, and if the latter is addicted to the use of the drug he is more apt to be reckless in prescribing it. Thus the spread of the habit is no doubt largely due to that part of the profession which has become cursed with morphinism. Physicians have the reputation of being very strict in the observance of the etiquette of the profession, and very rigorous in their hostility against the quacks, whose capacity for harm is readily understood. Certainly then it would seem that the medical profession ought to protect itself as well as the people at large from the opiumists among the doctors. Unless something is done to stop the growth of inebriety in its various forms among physicians, it may be necessary to invoke the aid of the law, and have doctors examined once a year to ascertain whether they are addicted to any of the habits which are so utterly incompatible with the proper discharge of their professional duties. There is no calling which makes such a demand for a clear head and a steady hand as that of the doctor."

Some Queer Inventions.—The following instances of inventive genius, unearthed by the New York *Sun* (November 29) from the records of the Patent Office, are presented collectively in an editorial in that journal in disproof of the recent assertion made by a disappointed inventor that inferiority in our patent laws is causing a decline in the number and variety of American inventions. It says:

"A Vermont man has applied for letters-patent on a mechanical device under the workings of which a bell rings automatically when

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the water in which eggs are boiled reaches the ebullition point. An inventor at Helena, Mont., has patented a horseshoe-sharpener. Two ladies of Harrisburg, Pa., have patented, jointly, a 'serving-maid's stepladder,' guaranteed not to upset when in use. A Winconsin man has patented a collapsible coffin, separated into subsections and as portable as a hand-satchel. A Minnesota man has patented a disappearing visor or peak whereby mechanically a soldier's hat may be turned into a polo cap by pressing a button to be found over the left ear.

"A more practical invention is that of an ax the handle of which is held in position by a roughened metal-handle hole which makes 'slipping off' impossible, and a Rhode Islander has devised an electric nail the attractive power of the head of which gives inordinate power to the hammer. As yet we have heard of no patent for any contrivance to prevent stovepipes from separating into their customary joints when handled by a householder. Obviously, then, there has been no decadence in Americans of the patenting habit, and assertions to the contrary are no more credible than the war news of a Kafir runner."

The "Green Ray" at Sunset.—The existence of a "green ray" or "green flash," at the moment the sun disappears from view beneath the horizon, is unknown to many, but any careful observer can see the color, especially when the sun sets in the ocean. The phenomenon has been often noticed by physicists and has been thought by some to be an optical illusion. The subject was recently discussed very fully in the French Physical Society. As reported in *Science Abstracts* (November), M. Guébhard asserted that the green ray is "the gray shadow of the earth, feebly illuminated from the zenith and viewed by an eye fatigued for red; it therefore appears green." M. Pellat stated his belief, on the contrary, that "the setting yellow sun has a red lower and a green upper border, separately examinable in the telescope, and due to prismatic refraction by the atmosphere. The absorption which makes the sun's disk appear yellow makes the violet upper rim appear green or greenish-blue instead of violet. When the sun sets the upper green rim can be seen for a fraction of a second, but can be kept longer in view if the observer go up a slope as the sun sets." M. Guébhard thought this was different from the green ray following the setting of a *red* sun. M. Raveau said that he had seen "the sea colored green in a triangle with its apex at the point where the sun set; and the color seems to flow away toward the horizon."

Masses Smaller than Atoms.—In the old chemical philosophy, the atom (that which can not be cut) was the smallest attainable portion of matter. Some recent experimenters believe that there are phenomena that can be explained only on the assumption that the so-called "atom" may be split up into still smaller bodies. This hypothesis is advanced by Prof. J. J. Thomson, in a paper read before the British Association. "Experiments indicated," says *The Pharmaceutical Era* in an abstract of this paper, "that the charge carried by an atom in cathode discharges and similar phenomena is apparently one thousand times greater than in ordinary electrolysis, consequently either the atoms become disassociated and only a portion of their mass carries the negative charges of cathode rays, or else the atom can receive a greater charge than is assigned to it in explaining electrolytic phenomena." After describing an ingenious experiment devised to discriminate between these two possibilities, Professor Thomson concludes that the former agrees best with the facts. "It would appear," he says, "that electrification seems to consist in the removal from an atom of a small corpuscle, the latter consisting of a very small portion of the mass with a negative charge, while the remainder of the atom possesses a positive charge."

THE *Raswetchik*, a Russian military paper, complains that Russia is not as strong in artillery as Germany. General Dragomirow replies that that is not necessary, as Russia is not likely to be attacked, and, being poorer, saves her money. He closes with this little fable: Three neighbors, Ivan, Isidor, and Peter, were very suspicious of each other. Each one engaged a man to guard his house. Ivan and Isidor, however, added to this defense until they ruined themselves. Peter did nothing of the sort. "They will not all be against me," he said, "perhaps one will be for me."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "CRISIS" IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

DESPITE the declaration by a London secular newspaper that the Boers have slain the "crisis," the agitation continues, altho with less rancor. It is as yet difficult to forecast what will be the eventual outcome of the strife between Ritualist and Low Churchman. The extreme Catholic party follow the lead of

THE ARCHBISHOP'S KOPJE. WILL HE BE ABLE TO HOLD IT?

There are significant signs of an approaching bombardment of the Archbishop of Canterbury's position by the Ritualist Party.—*Westminster Gazette.*

Lord Halifax, and three London vicars have refused to give up the ceremonial use of incense in their churches. The bishops of both provinces met at Lambeth palace late in November to consider what steps should be taken in relation to these recalcitrant clergy, but as yet nothing definite has been announced as to their future policy, which some papers believe will be drastic. The London *Guardian*, referring to this rumor, appeals to the bishops to pause before entering upon what would in its opinion result in disaster to the Church. *The Church Times* thinks the horizon is "overcast and threatening," and that "notes of alarm are spreading." Speaking of the rumor that the Bishop of London will prosecute the disobedient clergy, it says: "Shall this sacred discipline be used to bolster up an opinion so doubtful, to say the least, and so unimportant in principle, as that of the archbishops in the matter of incense?" The High-Church devotee, the Duke of Newcastle, urges the "Catholic" clergy to enlist in a religious war, and "to present a united front to the enemy"—the bishops. He declares that disestablishment is the only remedy for "Puritan tyranny." *The Church Review* has organized a protest to be sent to the primate, accusing him of "not merely attempting to define by an individual and autocratic exercise of power the ceremonial practises of the Church in this land, but also to press such definition upon dioceses of which he is not the ruler." This document at once found four thousand signers. Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous nonconformist divine, urges disestablishment for a reason just the opposite of that given by the Duke of Newcastle. He says that "having considered the prayer-book for years, and considered it in all lights and aspects," he is "growingly of opinion that, taking the book as a whole, it is saturated with the very spirit of popery." The London *Daily News* replies that the Pope, who ought to be an authority, and an infallible one, upon this subject at least, does not agree with Dr. Parker; neither did Newman nor Manning when they left the Anglican establishment for what some High Churchmen are fond of terming the "Popic Church."

Coming to American comment on the situation, *The Church*

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Standard does not like the vexatious and continual discussion of an alleged "crisis" in the Church of England, and thinks that it is not dangerously critical, but only one of those ailments which the English and American branches of the Anglican communion pass every year or two—in a word, a sort of recurrent ecclesiastical measles. This cheerful view of the case is not the one held by some other American church papers, however. But even tho it does not regard the malady as serious, *The Church Standard* admits that it is unpleasant, and asks how the Church is to get out of it:

"High Churchmen of all classes and most sincere Low Churchmen were agreed in these two propositions which have been conceded in respect of every other religious body in the United Kingdom: that no secular power is competent to legislate for the Church, and that no secular court is competent to exercise jurisdiction in or over the Church, in matters spiritual. Henceforth the Church's laws must be made, or must at least be approved, by the convocations of the Church; and the Church's courts must in like manner be established by the Church. The principle is sound, but it is not easy to apply to an establishment; and while it is not likely to be disregarded in the future, it discredits some past legislation and some judicial pronouncements of former years. The plain fact is that, just as things are, the Church of England has no courts of her own; and when ponderous speakers in the House of Commons laid the blame of the 'crisis' on the bishops, the bishops answered that, having no power, they could have no responsibility for anything more than the right use of their moral, personal, and official influence."

The Living Church (December 9), which is rather High Church in its sympathies, says:

"Sad it is to think of the contrast all this presents to the state of things which seemed to have established itself since the closing days of Archbishop Tait. He had tried the policy of force, and found it useless for any desirable end. . . . . .

"It is not necessary to rehearse the steps by which these conditions have been so suddenly changed. That they have changed seems only too certain, and the outlook is far from encouraging. The worst feature of the case is the one-sidedness of the whole business. As *The Guardian* says, there is 'an unfortunate disproportion between the violations of ecclesiastical law which are forbidden, and the far graver violations of ecclesiastical law which are condoned or left untouched. It is this disproportion more than anything else that has led to the soreness and sense of injustice that prevail among the clergy who have obeyed the archbishops' decision.' It calls the things singled out for prohibition 'trifles,' which it is proposed to treat as 'more heinous than things which involve the essentials of faith or morals.'"

A New Christian Manuscript of the Third Century.—The manuscript recently discovered by Monsignor Rahmani, the Uniat Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, has been published under the title "The Testament of Jesus Christ." *The Independent* (December 21) says that the manuscript is a thousand years old, and is a translation of a Greek original of a much earlier date, probably of the third century. Various details of church order are ascribed by the writer to the Lord, and are represented as being spoken by him. *The Independent* says:

"The full accounts of it which we have seen do not bear out the remarkable statement which aroused our doubt, that catechumens were taught to repeat the Apostles' Creed. It makes the bishop the ruler of the church, and provides a different prayer for his consecration from that for the ordination of elders. Presbyters are of two classes, of age and of eminence. The most remarkable point is that besides deaconesses there is another order of women that stand far above them, the 'widows,' once called 'presbyteresses.' They are ordained apparently by laying on of hands, and the form of ordination is given. The bishop is chosen by the people at large, and ordained with a twofold laying on of hands. He is never to taste wine, except at communion; and never to eat meat. In the prayer of ordination of the presbyters there is nothing said about the conferring of grace to offer the sacrifice of the Eucharist, which the Pope lately said was a fatal defect in the Anglican form of ordination. The Eucharist was to be observed as the Sabbath and on fast days. It is very remarkable that this document provides that there shall be no laying on of hands for the diaconate or presbyterate in the case of those who had been confessors in prison or in chains. They had received especial warrant by the protection of God, in the same way as the Holy Spirit gave ordination to prophets. But a bishop was to receive the imposition of hands. This does not seem to be a heretical composition, altho it may have expressed ideally the views of the writer."

ANOTHER GOSPEL RECORD FOUND?

THE researches that are being carried on in the monasteries and libraries of the Orient have resulted in another interesting find. Prof. J. Rendel Harris, in *The Contemporary Review* (December), tells of the discovery, which consists not only of a new composite gospel, but of three apocryphal books assigned to Peter, James, and John. He says:

"It was my good fortune recently to find among a pile of Syriac leaves which had arrived from the East a document which contained in itself one Gospel and three Apocalypses woven together; the Gospel being named after the twelve apostles and the Apocalypses being assigned to Peter, James, and John respectively. I fastened my hungry eyes on this curious combination much in the same way as Peter fixed his on the sheet let down from heaven by four corners and filled with all kinds of four-footed beasts and creeping things innumerable. I, at all events, was prepared to kill and eat! In such matters I have no Petrine scruples. The title was appetizing enough, in view of the fact that the early Christian literature showed an acquaintance with a Gospel which was said to be the Gospel according to the twelve, which Gospel was current at least as early as the second century. Then there was similar evidence, both by patriotic allusions and by the actual discovery of an Apocalypse of Peter; and there was also extant an Apocalypse of John in Greek, which differed from the canonical Apocalypse. So it is not to be wondered at that I attacked the new document with great zeal and fervor."

The actual manuscript appears to be of the eighth century. Mr. Harris thinks, however, that the date of composition is much earlier. The following are the opening verses describing the birth and childhood of Christ:

"THE GOSPEL OF THE TWELVE HOLY APOSTLES,

"TOGETHER WITH THE REVELATIONS OF EACH OF THEM: DONE FROM HEBREW INTO GREEK AND FROM GREEK INTO SYRIAC.

"The beginning of the Gospel of Jesus the Christ, the Son of the living God, according as it is said by the Holy Spirit, I send an angel before His face, who shall prepare His way.

"It came to pass in the 309th year of Alexander, the son of Philip the Macedonian, in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, in the government of Herod, the ruler of the Jews, that the angel Gabriel, the chief of the angels, by the command of God went down to Nazareth, to a virgin called Mariam, of the tribe of Judah the son of Israel (her who was betrothed to Joseph the Just), and He appeared to her and said, Lo! there ariseth from thee the one that spake with our fathers, and He shall be a Savior to Israel; and they who do not confess Him shall perish, for His authority is in the lofty heights, and His kingdom does not pass away.

"Then Mariam was perturbed at this word, and was exceeding terrified, and Mariam answered and said, 'And how is it possible that this thing should be as thou hast said, since a man hath not known me, and thou announcest a son to me?'

"And the angel said to her, 'Verily, for thus the God of greatness wills it, there comes forthwith the Holy Ghost, and the Lord dwells in thee.'

"And Mariam knelt and worshiped God and said, 'My Lord, may it be unto me according to thy word.'

"And Mariam bore a son in Bethlehem of Judah, and His name was called Jesus the Savior, and the Ruler, and the God who is over all; according as the Holy Spirit spake by the mouth of David the prophet; and He hath put all things under His feet.

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all sheep and oxen, also the beast of the field, and the fowls that are in heaven, and the fish of the sea, which pass through the paths of the seas; and there hath been made subject to Him, to this Jesus, all that is in heaven and all that is in the earth.

"And after a short time, viz., eight months, he fled from Herod into Egypt, in order that all things that are written might be fulfilled, and after the death of Herod there appeared an angel to Joseph, and he brought the boy back to the land of Israel; and He grew and attained to full stature, according as it is written by the four truthful evangelists (and this is the preaching of the Holy Gospel)."

PROPOSED FEDERATION OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF GERMANY.

ALTHO Germany is generally regarded as a leading Protestant power of the world, there is not in existence such an organization as the Protestant Church of Germany. The political unity of the Fatherland has not been followed by ecclesiastical unity, and there are now about forty-five Protestant state churches in the empire, about twenty more than the reare component political parts. Every state has its own separate church organization, and in some, as in Prussia, there are more than one. These state churches have no official connection with each other, nor do they in any way cooperate. So far as organization is concerned, they are as far apart as are the various denominations in American Protestantism. Naturally, the desire for a closer connection has made itself felt, and of late it has been championed by the veteran theologian, Professor Beyschlag, of Halle, the famous author of "The Life of Christ," who has sent to all the six thousand Protestant pastors of Germany his pamphlet entitled "Das Bedürfniss einer engeren Verbindung der deutschen protestantischen Landeskirchen" ("The Need of a Closer Union between the German Protestant State Churches"), which is attracting the widest attention throughout the empire. His scheme is practically the following:

There is to be no formal union of the various state churches, nor are these to lose their historical identity in the proposed new arrangement. Not a union is proposed, but a federation of the state churches, with the Prussian Church, which represents the Emperor, the *summus episcopus* of the Protestant Church of that kingdom, as the head. The confessional status of each church shall remain undisturbed.

The object of the federation is to unite the churches of the entire empire for practical purposes. Chief among these purposes is cooperation in providing for the religious needs of the Germans in the Diaspora, *i.e.*, those who are scattered in the various foreign lands and need religious care. Then, too, the Protestant Church of the empire must have some means by which it can, as a body, be represented, just as the Catholic Church has a representative in the Pope. A further but later purpose is to secure unity in church government and polity. In other words, it is to be, with the necessary changes, a federation for the good of the church such as the organization of the empire has been for the state.

This federation is to find its expression in an imperial Protestant synod, which shall consist of representatives of the various state church governments, as also of the congregations, in such proportions shall be agreed upon. The officials of this synod shall be the representatives and the executive board.

It is not proposed to wait until all the churches of the empire have given their consent, but to do as the state did in 1866, when the North German Confederation was formed by about two thirds of the German states, followed in 1871 by all the rest. Beyschlag and his friends are convinced that such leading states as Prussia, Würtemberg, Baden, Hessen, and Weimar will be ready at once to enter into this new relation, and that the others will sooner or later follow. The Prussian General Synod, which embraces probably one half of the Protestants of the empire, as early as 1891 declared its willingness to form a federation with the other churches.

Quite naturally this ambitious and far-reaching scheme meets both with favor and criticism. Words of approval come from both liberal and conservative ranks. At the recent Inner Mission Congress in Strassburg, composed of practical church workers from all over the empire, the proposal was warmly indorsed. In the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung* (No. 44), probably the most influential church paper in Germany, and thoroughly conservative, the plan is calmly discussed and its feasibility admitted, altho with some provisos. It thinks that there are no insurmountable obstructions to such a federation, as already a unity in essentials exists between the state churches. The general tendency in recent years has been in the direction of closer relations between the churches. They have learned to recognize each other at least unofficially, and members of one state church pass over to another state church without objection or hindrance. In some organizations, such as the Gustavus Adolphus Society, the Gottes Kasten, the Protestant *Bund*, the members of the various churches do actually work shoulder to shoulder.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DISTINCTIVE MARK OF CHRISTIANITY.

AMONG the multitudinous forms under which Christianity shows itself—the magnificent pomp of Catholicism, the severe simplicity of the Quaker, the complicated creed of the historic churches, and the creedless belief of Unitarianism—it is of the utmost difficulty to pick out one mark which can be justly called the essential feature of the Christian faith. Prof. C. C. Everett, of Harvard University, finds not only that this distinctive mark can not be found in the spheres of creed and worship, but that it is not to be discovered in the sphere of moral precept. The substance of the Golden Rule is to be found on the lips of sages of almost all the great religions, and Confucius, Buddha, and Mohammed preached it with as much explicitness as did Christ. Buddhism, preeminently, says Professor Everett (in *The New World*, December), is a humanitarian religion. What then is the special mark of Christianity? The writer says:

"In my own thought the specialty of Christianity is found in the fact that it has no specialty. I find that other religions can be described more or less perfectly by certain formulas. They have certain salient points; one has one, and another has another. One emphasizes one truth and another another. One elevates a certain aspect of life, and another another. In Christianity the whole level of life is lifted. We can not put it into a formula except so far as we may wish to emphasize certain aspects of it. We can not attach a tag to it which shall describe its content. We say that it is love to God and man, but how about that personality which has been the source of its greatest power over the hearts and lives of men? Its distinction I find to lie in its universality. . . . . .

"We are in the habit of speaking of religions as if they were many. In fact, there is but one religion, of which what we call religions are the more or less partial manifestations. This one religion is not to be found by seeking for what is common to all religions. The element reached by such a process of abstraction would contain nothing that is not found in the lowest form of religion. The one religion differs from the historical religions, not through being more abstract, but by greater concreteness. It is the imperfect religions that are abstract, and their imperfection is found in this abstractness. Buddhism, as we have seen, takes the humanitarian elements and holds them apart from the element of conscious relationship to God. I have tried, not to prove but to illustrate, the thought that Christianity differs from other religions in its greater concreteness, and thus in being the most perfect manifestation of the one religion. . . . . .

"Christianity differs from other forms of religion, as we have seen, by its larger completeness. They open to the life of God and man in one or two directions only. Christianity is like the holy city of John's vision, with gates opening to the North and the South and the East and the West, fitted to absorb into itself what comes from every quarter, and to exert its power in every

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direction for the subjugation and service of the world. There could be no more sublime vision than the rising of this city out of the earth. First come here and there the partial manifestations of which I have spoken, forerunners of the great consummation. Then Christianity appears, which has the germinant elements of development in all directions, and is the most complete revelation of the God who is manifesting Himself in all.

"Such, as I understand it, is Christianity, the religion that was revealed to the world through Jesus, and somewhat less purely through His apostles. It has been wrapped in by forms and dogmas that men have believed were essential to its very being. They have had power because the life of Christianity was within them, tho it was not from them. In these later years this life is beginning to show itself more clearly in its simple beauty, as it has been beheld now and then by some in every church, and by some also who were not recognized as belonging to any church."

LEGENDS OF CHRIST'S CHILDHOOD.

THE canonical Christian Scriptures, as has often been remarked, are singularly reticent concerning the incidents of Christ's early life. Yet when we remember that the childhood and youthful character of any great man are not only of particular interest to us but full of most valuable lessons, it is difficult to understand why the New-Testament writers should have left that period in the life of Jesus practically a blank. We know, however, that the Christians of the Apostolic and post-Apostolic age of the first and second centuries felt little interest in the details of Christ's life, but concentrated their thought upon the last years of His ministry and upon His teachings. But the later Christians of the post-Nicene period, having settled the main details of creed, canon, and liturgy, began to turn lovingly to Christ's life, and a great body of legendary story soon came into existence, of which the apocryphal gospels of Matthew, James, and Thomas, and the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy are examples. These works date from the fifth to the ninth century, and cover the period of Christ's life from His extreme infancy. He is represented as speaking immediately after His birth, as being crowned by children as their king, and as performing miracles of many curious and even grotesque kinds. In *The New World* (December), Prof. Murray A. Potter, of Dartmouth College, quotes several of these early stories. Here is one of them from an apocryphal gospel:

"When Jesus was six years old, His mother directed Him to draw some water. And when Jesus came to the fountain, there were multitudes there, and they broke His water-pot. But He took His garment, with which He was clothed, and filled it with water, and brought it to Mary His mother. And when His mother saw the miracle which Jesus did, she kissed Him and said, 'Lord, hear me and save my son.'

"Now when Jesus was five years old, there came a great rain upon the earth, and the child Jesus walked through it. He gathered it into a pool and commanded by His word that it should become clear, and immediately it became so. Again, He took of the clay which was in that pool and made of it the number of twelve sparrows. Now it was the Sabbath when Jesus did this among the Jewish children; and the Jewish children went away saying to Joseph His father, 'Behold, thy son was playing with us, and he took clay and made sparrows, which it was not right to do on the Sabbath, and violated it.' And Joseph went to the child Jesus, and said to him, 'Why hast thou done that which it was not right to do on the Sabbath?' And Jesus, spreading out His hands, commanded the sparrows, saying, 'Retire aloft and fly; ye shall find death from no one.' And they flew up and began to praise Almighty God. And the Jews who saw what was done were astonished and departed, declaring the signs which Jesus did. But a Pharisee who was there with Jesus took an olive branch and began to disperse the pool of water which Jesus had made, and when Jesus saw this, He was angered and said, 'Impious and ignorant man of Sodom, what wrong have the pools of water, my works, done thee? Behold thou shalt become as a dry tree, nor having roots, nor leaves, nor fruit.' And straightway he was withered and fell to the earth, and died. And his parents carried away his dead body, and they blamed Joseph, saying 'Behold what thy son hath done; teach him to pray and not to blaspheme.'

"And a few days after, as Jesus walked through the town, one of the children ran against Him and smote Him upon the elbow, but Jesus said to him, 'Thou shalt not finish thy journey.' And immediately he fell to the ground and died. Now when they saw the miracles, they cried, saying, 'Whence is this child?' And they said to Joseph, 'Such a child ought not to be among us. Depart from this place, or if thou must be with us, teach him to pray and not to blaspheme.' And Joseph called Jesus and chid him, saying, 'Why dost thou blaspheme? The inhabitants cherish hatred against us.' But Jesus said, 'I know these words are not mine but thine, yet I will be silent for thy sake, but let them see in their wisdom.' And immediately they who spake against Jesus were made blind. And they walked about and said, 'All the words which proceed from His mouth have effect.' And when Joseph saw what Jesus did, he took Him by the ear in a rage. But Jesus being troubled said to Joseph, 'It is enough for thee to see me, not to touch me. For thou knowest not who I am, but if thou knewest thou wouldst not grieve me. And altho now I am with thee, I was made before thee.'"

One very important group of childhood legends is not so generally known—that of the Old and Middle English period, including the medieval stories which gradually grew up about the figure of Christ. One of these, from Caxton's "Infantia," published in 1478, is quoted by Professor Potter as affording an interesting picture of school life as it doubtless existed in Caxton's time:

"'One day Jesus was brought to a certain teacher to be taught His letters. The teacher commenced in the proper fashion, saying, "Say Alpha!" To which Jesus, "Tell me first what Beta is and then I will tell you what Alpha is." On account of this answer the teacher was indeed angry. "Is that the way you answer your teacher," and he struck Him on the cheek. Now the teacher was really severe beyond all bounds. Turning to him, Jesus said, "Impious and cruel teacher, is it thus that you teach boys. Amen, I say unto thee, thou shalt never smite more, in that through ignorance thou smotest thy Lord and teacher." The teacher at that instant fell to the ground from his seat and died. Jesus then returned to His mother, followed by a great multitude of boys worshiping Him and saying, "Blessed be thou, Jesus, who hast taken away from us that vilest of masters. We beseech thee also not to restore him to life." Jesus said to them, "Choose for yourselves another teacher. Verily you will never have him again." And they returned each to his home. . . . .

"Such, then, are the childhood legends of Christ, curious pieces of patchwork whose heterogeneous elements were taken for the most part from the Old and New Testaments, Eastern and Western folk-lore, and perhaps also from Jewish-Christian polemic. Edifying and amusing to the Christians of a long succession of centuries, they are to most people of to-day either droll or stupid, or, to the very orthodox, profane and scandalous. It is a pity that the latter point of view should exist at all. The vast, inextinguishable laughter of the Greek gods was lacking in the Hebrew religion; nevertheless, tho the Western Aryan adopted the latter, the old smile breaks forth in these strange histories of the childhood of Christ."

Decline of Biblical Allusion.—Frequent comment is made of late years upon the popular ignorance of the English Bible. The New York *Nation* recently attributed this to the decline of systematic reading of the Bible in the family and the schoolroom. *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., December 16), commenting on the remarks of *The Nation*, agrees with that paper in its opinion that the ordinary reader or hearer nowadays seldom knows what the writer or speaker means when he illustrates his theme with a phrase from the Psalter or a reference to the Book of Judges. Says *The Churchman:*

"It was on the query paper of the Harvard College library that an inquiring person wrote, 'Will some one direct me where to find the story of Samson?' and some informed person answered

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underneath, 'Book of Judges.' The inquiring person then persisted in a further question, 'But where can I find the Book of Judges?' To which the former intelligent answerer replied, 'Bible, you fool!' That was a good while ago, but the conditions have not greatly changed for the better. It is an actual fact, incredible as it may sound, that a student in a woman's college said within the present year: 'What *are* the Ten Commandments? I find them so often alluded to in Chaucer.' . . . . . .

"Indeed, so ill acquainted with the content of Holy Scripture is even the ordinary student of theology, that at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge it has been found desirable to establish a new course whereby the men of the junior class are taken through the entire Bible in the course of the year. They are required to read the Bible through, a book or more a week, to put upon a blackboard an analysis of every book, and to answer questions which, setting aside all matters of criticism, are addressed altogether to the facts."

IS CHRISTIANITY A RELIGION OF PEACE?

DR. MAX NORDAU is not much of a religionist, and has been at some pains to make it known that the Zionist movement, of which he is one of the leaders, is a racial rather than a religious movement. He has had some hard things to say about the rabbis, and he now has some rather severe things to say about Christian preachers. In *The North American Review* (December), he considers the relation of the Christian Church to the subject of war, and finds a striking discrepancy between theory and practise.

He uses the Transvaal as a starting-point, and asks why it is that such a chorus of bitter denunciation of England's course has arisen throughout the world. His answer is that this chorus is due to "resentment because of a lost illusion." The war in South Africa follows too soon upon the heels of the Peace Conference, and the milk of human kindness is turned sour by the thunder of the great guns at Ladysmith and Modder River. The religious doctrines of the various nations require, logically, that war cease. That is what all Christians preach, and they were grateful to the Czar for taking their alleged love of peace as good coin of the realm, instead of counterfeit, and giving them a chance to pose as advocates of peace and good will. They are now vexed with England for so quickly giving the lie to these pretensions. "An unmasked hypocrite can not be expected to be in good humor."

After some time spent in this sort of reasoning, Dr. Nordau expresses the conviction that religion is by no means a necessary advocate of peace. The Judaism of the Old Testament and Islamism are frankly bearers of the sword, and Jehovah, the Lord of Hosts, like Allah, was a warlike God. But is not at least Christianity "the religion of peace"? The writer answers:

"Above the portals of the Church of Christ, the Christmas greeting of the angels, 'Peace on earth and good will to men' glows as an inscription. This is theory. The practise of the Church is quite different. She has scarcely ever prevented war and frequently pressed the sword into the hands of the faithful. In all the centuries of her sway, the Church has shed blood like water. She exterminated the Goths because of their Arianism, and she does not seem to see that it is blasphemy to ask of the God of love to look with favor upon murder and destruction; or to ask of the God of the universe to take sides with one portion of His children against another portion; especially when she knows that that other portion is turning to God with exactly the same impertinent request. Never yet has a clergyman had the common sense to say: 'I refuse to pray for the victory of our arms. From the altars in the enemy's country this same prayer is rising to heaven in this self-same hour, and to harken to both prayers, to grant victory to both hostile armies, lies beyond the pale of even God's omnipotence.' When, in the dispute over the Carolines, Prince Bismarck asked the Pope to act as arbitrator between Germany and Spain, Leo XIII. indeed declared that it was part of his office to make peace between Christian nations. But no head of a state Church has yet dared to answer the temporal authorities, who asked his blessing upon banner and host: 'You desire war, and our God teaches peace. I can not bless the hand armed to maim and kill men. If you must shed blood, do so; but do not mix God and His religion with your devil' work.'"

NEW LIGHT ON THE DATE OF CHRIST'S BIRTH.

THE passage on which the chronology of Christ's birth has been based is found, as every student of the New Testament knows, in the first four verses of the second chapter of St. Luke's gospel, which in the Revised Version reads as follows:

"Now it came to pass in those days, there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be enrolled. This was the first enrolment made when Quirinius was governor of Syria. And all went to enroll themselves, every one to his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nasaret, into Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and family of David."

Numerous difficulties have been suggested by this passage, and even the place of Christ's birth has been questioned recently by Prof. W. M. Ramsay, of the University of Aberdeen, in a volume entitled "Was Christ Born at Bethlehem?" The question of the date of His birth, however, is one which is of most general interest to the world, and upon this aspect of the subject some new light has been thrown by a number of Greek papyri found in Egypt by Grenfell and Hunt, and shortly to be reproduced in the second volume of "Oxyrhynchus Papyri" by the Greco-Roman Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Says *Biblia* (December):

"The one point with which we are concerned is the date of the enrolment ordered by Augustus, which brought Joseph to Bethlehem. Historians are agreed that a census or enrolment, for the purpose of levying a poll tax, was held throughout the Roman empire at intervals of fourteen years; but hitherto no evidence has been known of any census earlier than A.D. 62 in the reign of Nero. From this year down to A.D. 202, in the reign of Septimius Severus, the recurrence of the census every fourteen years is abundantly attested. The discoveries of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt now prove that the census cycle in Egypt can certainly be carried back to A.D. 20, in the early part of Tiberius's reign; and they also raise a strong presumption that the first of these fourteen-year censuses was held under Augustus in B.C. 10-9. The evidence is too minute and complicated to be even summarized here. The arguments of the authors cover no less than seven pages of small print, and to appreciate them requires familiarity with the technical language of Roman administration in Egypt, which is almost as forbidding as the technical language of English administration in India. The important matter is that we are now for the first time put in possession of contemporary confirmation of St. Luke's statement that 'There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled.' It is true that the year (A.D. 10-9) is not precisely that which we should expect. Professor Ramsay tries to place the date of Joseph's visit to Bethlehem in B.C. 6. But the actual year of Christ's birth is still a matter of acute controversy. The one point that may now be considered as settled by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt's discovery is that the first census ordered by Augustus certainly occurred in the time of Herod."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A METHODIST Episcopal Church of Stamford, Conn., according to newspaper reports, recently expelled from its membership a venerable brother because he prayed in too loud a voice. Much comment has been elicited on the great change which this shows from the emotionalism of early Methodist days. One paper says in behalf of brethren of emotional piety, "If they want to 'holler' let them 'holler.'"

IN a recent speech, replying to Dr. Leyds's denial of the statements of the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) concerning Catholic disabilities in the Transvaal, Mr. Balfour said: "In the Transvaal no Roman Catholic can hold any office of any kind whatsoever. In Ireland, as you know, for more than two generations practically every office has been open to all Irishmen. The majority of the Irish members in the House of Commons are Roman Catholics. Many of the judges on the Bench are Roman Catholics, and, as far as I know anything about the government of Ireland, there has always been a desire to see that competent Roman Catholics should have their fair share of all administrative posts."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

GERMAN DISLIKE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE of the most important psychological phenomena in international politics is the hitherto undoubted dislike of the German people for England. In view of the openly professed desire of the British Government and the assumed desire of the German Emperor that closer relations between the two nations be established, this dislike becomes of special importance just now. Its existence can not be questioned. Even the German Radicals of all shades, whose influence in the middle of this century caused the introduction of parliamentarism modeled to a large extent after the English pattern, share in this dislike. We find two interesting attempts made recently, one in a German and one in an English paper, to account for the feeling, and the conclusions reached are about the same in both papers, namely, that England's Foreign Office is to blame. The Breslau *Schlesische Zeitung*, in a long article which we condense, offers the following explanation:

Let us speak plainly: the German people come more and more to the conclusion that Great Britain is the worst enemy of Germany, an enemy all the more dangerous as he has an aptitude for hiding his machinations. The basis of pleasant relations among nations, as among individuals, is confidence. But who can trust England, knowing that the chief characteristic of her policy is faithlessness? Emerson [in "English Traits"], one of the most enthusiastic admirers of English private character, points out that England's foreign policy has rarely been noble and just. Reliable as the English are in private life, their public life is marked by faithlessness. England always speaks of her "noble aims." She "liberates oppressed nations," she "fights for justice," and "aims at the preservation of the balance of power." Afterward, the deluded nations find out that the destruction of their prosperity, the prevention of their maritime development, the possession of important fortresses, highways, and territories, were the real aims. We Germans especially have been sufferers. When England had gained her point in the wars of the Spanish Succession, she deserted Emperor Joseph I. The same thing happened to Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War. England betrayed her allies in 1814, and again after Waterloo, when she prevented Germany from obtaining her lost provinces. The never-failing cloak for such treachery is a change in the ministry, more apparent than real. Germany's regeneration was instinctively feared and retarded as long as possible. What England did in 1848, 1851, 1864, and 1871 to prevent us from becoming united is fresh in the memory of all. As a Dutch statesman has said: "England counts upon the stupidity of the others." Germany alone failed to be cheated between 1860 and 1890; but the short-sightedness of the others is actually the secret of British successes. We quite believe that the English papers mean what they say when they assert that they wish for nothing better than a continual *entente cordiale* between the two countries. What they do not say, but what we have learned by bitter experience, is that we must be the "under dog" in all dealings. England will always treat us as the sly trader treats the cavalier. Witness the Samoan affair! Financial circles in Germany may continue to be friendly to England; but the German people, in an overwhelming majority, will have nothing to do with England. The policy of the German Government must reckon with this fact, for that policy can succeed only when it has the masses behind it. The influence of the *haute finance* is to be feared, for it is international. We must always remember that British policy is shaped in accordance with the following naïve remark in *The Saturday Review:* "The Transvaal is the richest country of its size in the world; moreover, a war with it will not disturb our trade in the least."

An anonymous writer in *The St. James's Gazette* (October 19) gives a striking array of facts to show that the estrangement of the two nations is due to England's foreign policy rather than to any lack of sympathy in the people themselves. The press of both countries come in also for blame. We quote him nearly in full:

"In science and arts the two nations stimulate and compliment each other in every way. Humboldt's scientific enthusiasm kindled that of Darwin, and Darwin's influence in its turn made German scientists Darwinians. Voltaire called Shakespeare a buffoon, but the king of German critics, Lessing, placed Shakespeare on so eminent a pedestal in German literature that it is not too much to say that Shakespeare is the father of the modern German drama. In return, who is ignorant of the influence exercised by Schiller and Goethe on Coleridge, Scott, and Carlyle? In the market-place in Halle stands Handel's statue with its face directed to England, and the inscription on it records the intimate sympathy between his English and German friends and admirers. Can any one calculate the benefits conferred on England by the German Reformation? In matters educational England endeavors to follow the lead of Germany, and in politics Germany is a willing disciple of England. Thus in all the concerns that give value and dignity to our civilized society, life-giving ideas fly, like the weaver's shuttle, to and fro between these two allied races, and 'wirken der Wissenschaft lebendiges Kleid' [weave the living garment of wisdom].

"When the undercurrent on both sides of the German Ocean follows thus powerfully one common impulse, one asks with amazement: Whence come these shallow cross-currents on the surface? No doubt German journalism is to blame; but is England quite blameless? Germany's Schleswig-Holstein question of 1864 was, down to minute details, analogous to England's present Transvaal question, but with this difference, that Germany's rights in Holstein had received the sanction of international treaties, and that her action in those duchies was the first step necessary to bring about that German unity, which had been the dream and aspiration of German poets and thinkers, the passionate desire of the people, and the indispensable condition of preventing Germany from sharing the fate of Poland. Yet the press of this country assailed the two German powers with unmeasured terms of abuse, and the English Government of the day actually proposed to Napoleon an aggressive alliance against Germany. Fortunately, Napoleon declined. Again, when after Sedan the war was practically decided, France was enabled to protract the struggle through six weary, bitter winter months by the arms supplied her from this country. In more recent times, when the Triple Alliance was formed and hailed by Lord Salisbury himself as 'glad tidings,' Germany assiduously wooed England, begged her to convert the Triple into a Quadruple Alliance, and thus secure peace in Europe; but England turned a deaf ear to all these pleadings and shut herself up in her 'splendid isolation.' Can one wonder at Germany's soreness?"

The supposition that the German Emperor is well-disposed toward England finds some confirmation in the fact that, despite the bitter feeling of most German papers in regard to England's course in South Africa, papers like the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which reflect government opinion, continue to speak favorably of England, and are in consequence accused of receiving English bribes. Yet even the *Kölnische* warns the English. It complains of the partly contemptuous, partly patronizing, tone adopted by the British press—at times toward the Emperor, at times toward the German people—and says:

"English press comment in the style of the London *Morning Post* has brought it about that all sympathy for England has long since vanished. . . . We do not know that our English cousins care very much whether we wish them ill or not, and we still believe that the estrangement between the two nations is not justifiable. But we fear it can not now be removed, and are forced to lay bare its causes."

The French, in the mean time, whose exasperation with England is more recent than with Germany, are making more or less obvious overtures to the latter nation. In the *France Militaire*, which deserves special attention as the organ of the French army, is the following open bid for an alliance:

"It must be acknowledged that the emigration from Alsace-Lorraine is decreasing and the French spirit there declining. The annexed provinces doubt that they will ever be returned to us, and they know that no French Government will think again of a war of revenge. The younger generation with us knows of our

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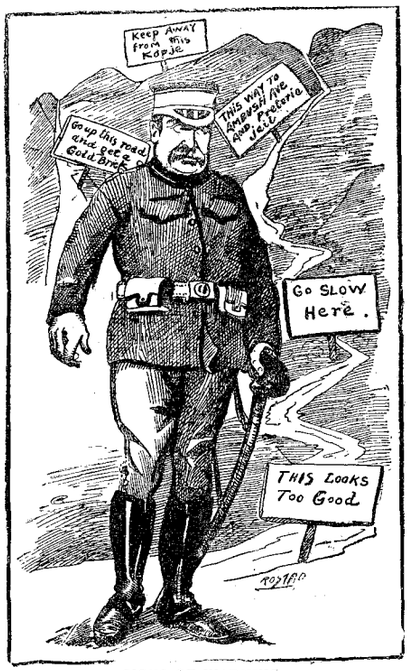
defeat only as an historical fact, and does not feel it as keenly as those who took part in the war. . . . The idea of revenge, nevertheless, has caused us to neglect our navy and our colonial defenses. It has driven us into the arms of Russia, which country has found much advantage in the alliance with us, but I am not aware that she has ever done us a service. I do not even believe that she particularly assisted us during the Fashoda trouble. If she did, her influence must be very small. . . . England is the enemy against whom we must hasten to arm. Is she not the hereditary enemy? History teaches that we have done at least as much harm to Germany as she did to us; to England we are yet considerably in debt. . . . An alliance with Germany would enable us to attend to our navy, so that we need not fear to be treated like the Transvaal. I and many others believe that we merely waste our time with our friends the Russians."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MILITARY WEAKNESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRINCE BISMARCK once sneered at Great Britain as "a country called a power by courtesy," and every foreign critic acquainted with the condition of Great Britain's army has in recent years held that, however strong may be her navy, the army is inadequate for purposes of conquest when opposed to a white race. The recent developments in South Africa give point and edge to these criticisms, and reveal to the general public that the confidence expressed by the British press has been creating a sort of "fool's paradise." Up even to the end of November, the British papers continued to describe the forces of their empire in superlative terms. *The Standard*, Lord Salisbury's mouthpiece, said:

"We now know that there will be two, or possibly three, divisions operating from the Cape Colony, or converging on parallel lines. Lord Methuen will march to the relief of Kimberley and Mafeking, and then, presumably, enter the Transvaal from the Bechuanaland border. General Gatacre, advancing from Queenstown, will presently clear out the Boers who are making themselves so much at home in the neighborhood of Aliwal North; and a third division is being collected at Naauwpoort, just reoccupied by our men, to retake Colesberg, and then to cross the Orange River somewhere about Norvals Pont. The march of these three fine armies upon Johannesburg and Pretoria should be mainly a question of transport and supplies. It is difficult to suppose that any opposition, which they can not easily brush aside, will be offered to the progress of such a force, provided, as it will be, with an artillery of whose power and numbers the Boers can have as yet no conception. It will be well for them if they are really so far discouraged by their Natal experiences as to shrink from the greater conflict on the veldt of the Free State and the Transvaal. Otherwise, disasters await them of which, in their ignorance of modern war and modern weapons, they scarcely dream."


Keep Away from Kopje
Go up this road and get Gold Brick
This way to Ameuse the Pretoria Tourists
Go Slow Here.
THIS LOOKS Too Good

SIGNS OF WARNING.

SIR REDVERS BULLER: "Some of my generals might be able to keep out of traps if I could get an advance agent to decorate the whole South African landscape with signs like these."

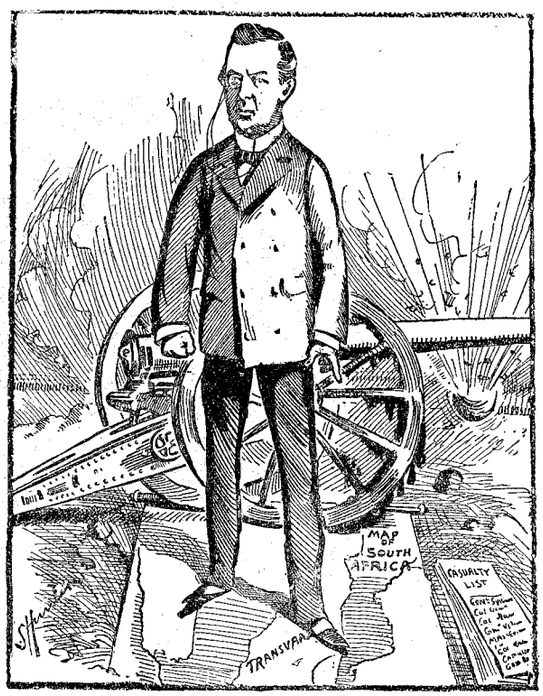
—*Toronto Telegram.*

To-day, many British papers realize that the attempt in South Africa is in danger of resulting in disaster to the empire itself. The London *Star* says:

"The stake which the gambler Chamberlain has risked upon a throw of the dice is not South Africa only. The whole British empire is in danger. But it is too late for us to withdraw; we will have to continue the game, even if we must risk our militia in South Africa."

There are British papers that are still, however, or were, up to a few days ago, consoling their readers with the belief that the Boers must be suffering much more than they admit, and will get tired of the struggle on that account. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:

"Boer statistics have to be multiplied by at least ten to arrive at the truth. The moral effect of the losses on the battle-field must be incomparably greater in the Transvaal and in the Free State than on the British side; every stroke in the war may be said to go home directly to every household in the republics, while with us it is distributed over a great empire. It would not be strange, but rather a thing to be expected, if it were found that Boer confidence and Boer resistance are approaching collapse. The signs of this are numerous, alike in Natal and in the Cape Colony. Presidents Kruger and Steyn and their generals have striven, in the dearth of other means of encouragement, to keep up the courage and zeal of their followers by hard lying and deliberate concealment of the truth. . . . But late or soon comes the inevitable reaction; and as the strain increases and the true facts appear, the Boers lose with their hopes of victory their stomach for war. It is stated that the women of the republics are clamoring for peace. This may well be; they may know but a fraction of what the war has already cost them, but they know enough to convince them that nothing can come of it that can in any wise repay them for the suffering and sorrow it has brought. It is also reported from different quarters that Transvaalers and Free Staters are at loggerheads. This, too, is a likely thing enough. The interests of the two republics are not by any means identical; in fact, the burghers of the Free State must be thoroughly persuaded by now that the head of their government has wantonly broken the peace and sacrificed their independence in a quarrel which was not theirs. . . . The victories of our troops, and the measures for warning and punishing the disloyal taken by the civil and military authorities, are cowing those Boer



ONLY BEGINNING TO REALIZE IT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "This map shall be colored a British red—but at what a terrible and unnecessary cost!"

—*Toronto World.*

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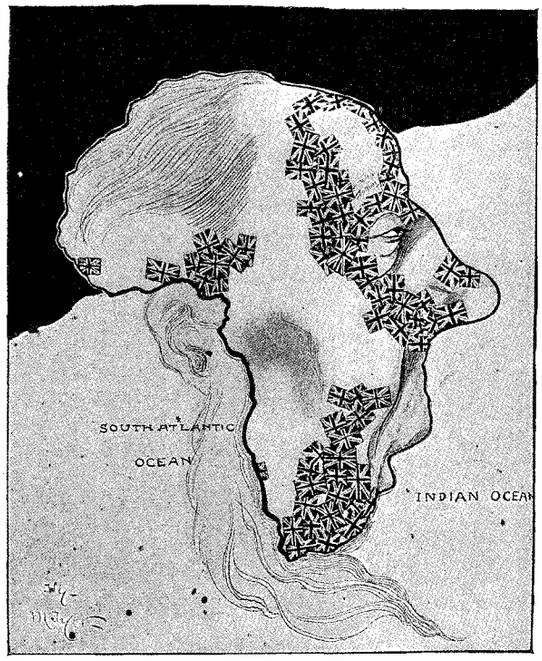
sympathizers in the Cape and in Natal who were prepared, if the fortune of war had gone against us, to throw in their lot with the enemy. In fact, the bonds of the great South African conspiracy



THERE ARE CHANGES IN THE MAP OF AFRICA, AND MR. KRUGER DOESN'T LIKE IT.
—*London Black and White.*

against the empire and the flag are breaking up before even our commanders have completed their arrangements for dealing the decisive blow."

It is difficult to find any basis for this optimism. As the genuine Boer reports (not the Pretoria despatches which also pass through British hands) come in, it is found that they overstate rather than understate the Boer losses, many of the missing turning up later, as after the fight at Elandslaagte. We quote a typical Boer report, received at Pretoria, October 22:

"Our losses at the engagement of Dundee were 31 killed and 66 wounded, and 30 missing, mostly as the result of the British artillery fire. All the names can not yet be ascertained, but the following are reported:

KILLED.—*Krugersdorp:* G. Hayken, G. Hinds. *Wakkerstroom:* Veldcornet Sassenberg, and his brother J. S. Sassenberg, L. P. Badenhorst, J. C. Greyling, J. J. Pretorius, J. P. Botha. *Vrijheid:* H. Vermaak. *Peit Retief:* Snetlage, S. Potgieter. *Bethal:* M. Greyling, W. Pretorius, C. Brits, C. Dreyer. *Utrecht:* Dirk Uys. P. L. Uys, Lang Pietzoon, Klaassen, J. Boshoff. The names of the men of *Middelburg* are not yet in.

WOUNDED.—*Krugersdorp:* A. Brits, H. Wolmarans, S. F. Oosthuizen, P. L. Fourie. C. Nel. *Bethal:* Jan de Klerk, another J. de Klerk, A. Smuts. *Wakkerstroom:* J. de Lange, L. Lourens, J. Dupreez, W. Moolman, D. Kemp, J, Labuscagne, D. Joubert, J. Coetzee, P. G. Smit, H. J. Botha, P. N. M. Dupreez, A. Anderton, F. Badenhorst, Jan Jan Groenveld, B. J. Erasmus, A. J. Greyling, J. Greyling, P. S. W. Coetzee, J. C. Coetzee. *Vrijheid:* B. G. Brecener, M. J. Prinsloo.

"While writing this, fifteen of the missing have turned up. Our losses are much less heavy than we expected. It would not have been surprising if a casualty list of 200 had to be reported, as the engagement was very severe."

The foregoing is from a report by Commandant Louis Botha, of Vrijheid, countersigned by Gen. Lucas Meyer. It is frequently asserted that the successes of the Boers are due to their "Made-in-Germany" strategy; but this statement is not accepted in Germany, where the Boer commanders are given due credit for great ability. The Boers, it is said, merely put into practise what the Germans teach.

In the London *Morning Post* Spencer Wilkinson, whose work on the German general staff received high praise from no less an authority than General Moltke, lays the blame for British reverses upon the British officers. He writes in the main as follows:

The blunders of our commanders seem inexplicable. The only explanation—which, I hope, is erroneous—is that our officers fancy they need not apply even the most elementary principles of strategy and tactics, just because the Boers are not uniformed and drilled like European troops. This would be a grievous mistake. The Boers put into practise the most up-to-date principles of modern strategy, marching in broad columns, surrounding the enemy wherever found, and isolating his armies. This is the essence of what General von Schlichting teaches in his "Tactical and Strategical Principles of To-day," a work considered one of the most valuable hand-books in German military circles. The war is a more serious affair than the public, or even the Government, are willing to believe.

Mr. Wilkinson assumed that the Boers were numerically much stronger than the British in every engagement; but even British reports tend to explode this theory. Yet the progress of the war shows that the numerical superiority of the British has not been sufficiently great to make it overwhelming, and already the naval authorities protest against the continued use of their scanty crews. The London *Times* says on this point:

"No one can think it desirable that the War Office, in estimating the requirements of national defense which it has to satisfy, should be encouraged to regard a naval contingent as in all circumstances an available military asset. Our navy, strong as it is, is by no means inordinately strong in proportion to the duties it has to perform in all parts of the world and the requirements of sea supremacy and national security which it has to satisfy at all times. It is a very serious thing that the sea efficiency of the flagship on the Cape station and of the two most powerful cruisers we possess—in fact, the two most powerful cruisers afloat—should be very materially impaired, if not positively crippled for the time being, by having to supply contingents of officers, men, and armament for military service on land at great distances from the sea. It is true that the circumstances were quite exceptional and that the emergency was grave and urgent. . . . We have acknowledged that such considerations must be regarded as paramount on the present occasion. It would be absurd, it might, indeed, almost be called criminal, to risk military disaster out of a pedantic regard for the separate functions and aptitudes of the two services. Hence the conditions on which naval brigades can be and ought to be employed in land warfare must not be too

PAUL KRUGER: "My prisoners play tennis. So do I."
—*Humoristische Blatter, Vienna.*

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rigidly defined. In the last resort the question must be determined, not by routine or red tape, but by common sense and a due regard to the necessities and emergencies of the particular case. All that we are concerned to insist on is that the element of emergency ought to be regarded as one of the essential conditions. If in a particular case the emergency amounts to necessity, there is no more to be said. Necessity has no law, and no one in his senses would argue that for the sake of keeping our navy at all times intact we should be content to see our army worsted in the field."

IS LIFE IN THE TROPICS HEALTHY?

IT is to be presumed that the acquisition of the colonies which Spain has been forced to relinquish must sooner or later lead to the emigration of Americans, from the Northern as well as from the Southern States, to the tropics. Can perfect health be preserved among the majority of such emigrants? The prevalent impression seems to be that the men of Northern races can not be acclimated near the equator. *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, says on this point:

"It will not do to make microbes responsible for all the ills to which the human race is subjected in the tropics. There are certain European fruits and vegetables which thrive in Australia, but in India are either totally unacclimatizable or, where this is not the case, are far from prospering equally in the two countries. In some cases the vegetables do tolerably well, but the seeds are incapable of giving rise to a second crop of similar quality. Are facts of this kind to be satisfactorily accounted for by microbes, to the exclusion of all climatic influences? Is it some kind of bacillus that constitutes the difference between the magnificent Australian horse and the poor, stunted Indian breed? . . . By acclimatization we understand the physiological adaptation of an organism to new surroundings. When, in course of time, that process is completed, so that the organism is brought into harmony with its new natural surroundings, naturalization may be said to have taken place. Colonization refers, not to a single individual, but to a group of individuals of the same species, who have collectively and individually so far naturalized themselves as to be capable of cultivating and living upon the natural resources of the soil. With regard to the European in India, it may be said that he never, or hardly ever, acclimatizes himself, in the above sense, during his stay in the country, let alone attains the next stage—the stage of naturalization. A considerable part, in fact, of his attempt toward adaptation consists in adapting his surroundings to the requirements of his organism. He shuts himself up in a darkened room for the greater part of the day, in order to avoid the excessive light; he uses a punkah to cool the air as far as possible; and whenever he goes out of the house, he does so in a carriage. Suppose a man has passed in this way three quarters of his lifetime in India, can he be said to be naturalized there? And could a group of such men, women, and children ever attempt to colonize the plains of India? The very fact of his living a healthy life in India—that is to say, a life in which excessive heat, excessive moisture, rapid changes from heat to cold, and *vice versa*, are, as far as possible, avoided—prevents him from ever becoming a fit subject for naturalization, to say nothing of colonization."

Very different is the opinion of Freiherr von Brackel, who is quoted by the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* as saying that his long sojourn in the tropics convinces him of their being well fitted to receive white men. We summarize as follows:

The popular idea is that Germany is exceptionally healthy, but that is not borne out by the facts. Our average life is only thirty-nine, while it is fifty in Sweden, forty-five in England, and greater in Belgium, France, Austria, and Switzerland than with us. Germany has few centenarians; Spain, in her hottest provinces, has many. In the Republic of Guatemala 20 per cent. of the people are between the ages of forty and one hundred. Were our climate as healthful as that of Guatemala, we ought to have about thirty-four thousand centenarians.

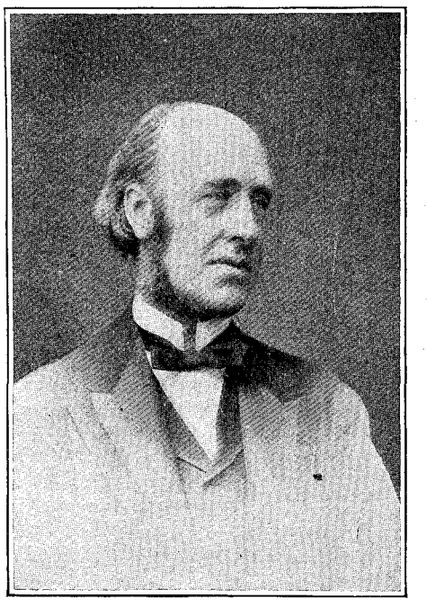
Dr. Below, who has lived a long time in Mexico, said lately before a meeting of members of the "Alldeutsche Verband":

"The number of centenarians is probably exaggerated in countries where the records are not carefully kept, but there can be no doubt that people live to riper age in the tropics than here. The effects of more light are certainly beneficial, and acclimatization is less difficult than is generally supposed. Malaria is dangerous to those alone who play with fire, and the fire is in this case—alcohol. The white races are as capable of colonizing the tropics as are the yellow."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. LECKY ON MODERN LIFE AND MORALS.

UNDER the title of "The Map of Life," the historian of the eighteenth century and author of "Democracy and Liberty" traverses the whole domain of morals. "I have all conduct for my province," might be the motto on his title-page, says *The Saturday Review*. He discusses the ethics of the press, the bar, the exchange, politics, diplomacy, war, marriage, and death, and enunciates unpalatable truths about public and private life with the authority of one who has worked his way to the front rank of the historians of the century, and whose knowledge of books is probably as great as that of any other living man.



MR. W. E. H. LECKY.

Considering modern war, and the clash of nations, Mr. Lecky finds that the danger lies less in the intrigues of statesmen than in inveterate international jealousies and antipathies — in sudden volcanic outbursts of popular passion. After professing for eighteen hundred years the creed of peace, Christendom is an armed camp. Hardly ever, in times of peace, have the preparations for war absorbed so large a proportion of its population and resources, and very seldom has its knowledge and invention been so largely employed in continuing and perfecting instruments of destruction. He writes:

"Those who will look on the world without illusion will be compelled to admit that the chief guaranties for its peace are to be found much less in moral than in purely selfish motives. The financial embarrassments of the great nations; their profound distrust of one another; the vast cost of modern war; the gigantic commercial disasters it entails; the utter ruin that may follow defeat—these are the real influences that restrain the tiger passions and the avaricious cravings of mankind."

Mr. Lecky finds pure and almost spontaneous malevolence abundant and busy in the world. An anonymous press is largely employed, systematically, persistently, deliberately, in fostering class hatreds, race hatreds, international hatreds—by falsehood or malicious provocation.

These, and the kindred crimes in the rank fields of finance, stock-jobbing, and speculation, are commonly perpetrated, says Mr. Lecky, by educated men, who are in the enjoyment of most of the luxuries of life—flattered and favored by the conditions of modern civilization, which eagerly accords to them an influence that is malign and a social prominence that is scandalous. Hence that distrust of human character which experience tends to induce, and which is one great cause of the conservatism that comes with age.

War, absolutely inevitable, in our present stage of civilization, has its own morals, which are wholly different from those of practical life. Yet there are few fields in which, through stress of

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moral motives, greater changes have been brought. Once there was no distinction between piracy and regular warfare, and incursions into a neighboring state without provocation, and with the sole purpose of plunder, were not denounced. To drag the people of a conquered state or province into slavery; to slaughter the entire population of a besieged town; to destroy every village and dwelling, and to slay every prisoner—these were the common incidents of war. Yet, from a very early period a clear, tho somewhat arbitrary, code of military morals came into formation. Greek, and still more Roman, moralists condemned all unjust and aggressive, or even unnecessary, wars. Not a few of them insisted on the duty of states to endeavor, by conferences, or even by arbitration, to avert war.

In modern times, formal declaration of war has fallen into desuetude. Hostilities between England and Spain, under Elizabeth, and the invasion of Germany by Gustavus Adolphus, were begun without such declaration; and there have been many instances in later times. To quote again:

"The treatment of the conquered soldier has steadily improved. At one time he was put to death; at another he was held in slavery; then he was permitted to ransom himself; now he is simply detained in custody until he is exchanged or released on parole, or until the end of the war. . . . The great Civil War in America probably contributed not a little to raise the standard of humanity in war; for while few long wars have been fought with such determination, or at the cost of so many lives, very few have been conducted with such scrupulous abstinence from acts of wanton barbarity."

But while assassination and the use of poison or of poisoned weapons, the violation of parole, the deceptive use of a flag of truce or of the red cross, the slaughter of the wounded, the infringement of terms of surrender, the use of explosive bullets, and the propagation in an enemy's country of contagious diseases as an instrument of war, are absolutely forbidden, yet, on the other hand, explosive shells, concealed mines, torpedoes, ambuscades, are among the permitted agencies to-day. Starvation may be employed, or the supply of water may be cut off. It is allowable to deceive the enemy by fabricated despatches, purporting to come from his own side, by spreading false intelligence in newspapers, by the employment of pretended spies or deserters, and the display of false signals.

As in the army, so in the law; the same moral difficulties obtrude themselves, the same insistence of the element of moral compromise in the profession of an advocate. Swift described lawyers as "a society of men bred from their youth in the art of proving by words, multiplied for the purpose, that white is black, and black is white, according as they are paid." Dr. Arnold expressed his abhorrence of the profession of an advocate; Macaulay and Bentham denounced the ethics of the profession, as recognized in England. But Basil Montagu urges that an advocate is simply an officer assisting in the administration of justice, under the impression that truth is most surely elicited, and difficulties most effectually disentangled, by the opposite statements of able men, "altho he may profess feelings that he does not feel, and support a cause that he knows to be wrong; and altho his advocacy is a species of acting without an avowal that it is acting." Says Lecky:

"There is a kind of mind that grows so enamored with the subtleties and technicalities of the law that it delights in the unexpected and unintended results to which they may lead. I have heard an English judge say of another, long deceased, that he had, through this feeling, a positive pleasure in injustice; and one lawyer, not of this country, once confessed to me the amusement he derived from breaking the convictions of criminals in his State by discovering technical flaws in their indictments. . . . Lord Brougham probably in no degree exaggerated when he described portions of the English law as 'a two-edged sword in the hands of craft and oppression'; and a great authority on chancery law declared, in 1839, that 'no man, as things now stand, can enter into a chancery suit with any reasonable hope of being alive at its termination, if he has a determined adversary.'"

The moral difficulties of administering such a system were very great, and in many cases English juries, in dealing with it, adopted a rough-and-ready code of morals to suit the case. They frequently refused to follow legal technicalities which might lead to substantial injustice; and they still more frequently refused to bring in verdicts according to evidence when, by so doing, they would consign a prisoner to an excessive or an unjust punishment.

There must be many things in the profession, says Mr. Lecky, from which a sensitive conscience would recoil, and things must be said and done which can hardly be justified except on the ground that the existence of this profession, and the prescribed methods of its action, are in the long run indispensable to the honest administration of justice.

So, in politics, a good man, honest and independent, *must* in an inevitable majority of cases act with his party, even along lines in some degree at variance with his own judgment and convictions; because, if the absolute independence of individual judgment were pushed to its extreme, the result would be anarchy. If party government is to be upheld at all, there must be continual compromise, in the cabinet and in Parliament.

Most dangerous of all the temptations that beset the political partizan is war—because it may be begun or prolonged to consolidate a dynasty or a party, or to divert the minds of men from internal questions which have become dangerous or embarrassing, or to efface the memory of past mistakes or crimes. A certain element of popularity is never lacking. There are large classes to whom it is by no means a calamity—to the agriculturist it means high prices; to the profession of arms, promotion and honors; to other classes it means stimulation to special industries, a rise in the rate of interest, even the increased attractiveness of newspapers.

Mr. Lecky deals with the Transvaal question and the Jameson raid. He tells us of the largest gold-mines of the world fallen, by a strange irony of fate, into the possession of perhaps the only people who did not desire them—a race of hunters and farmers, intensely hostile to modern ideas, who had twice abandoned their homes and made long journeys into distant lands in search of solitude and space, and a field for their primitive pastoral ways, undisturbed by any foreign element. Then comes the fatal gold, and they find their land overwhelmed by an influx of adventurers. The mining industry is captured by the immigrants; "and it was this which made it a main object to overthrow their government. The trail of finance runs through the whole story."

For Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Lecky does not mince his words:

"When holding the confidential position of prime minister of the Cape Colony, and being at the same time a privy councillor of the Queen, he engaged in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the government of a neighboring and friendly state. In order to carry out this design, he deceived the high commissioner whose prime minister he was. He deceived his own colleagues in the ministry. He collected, under false pretenses, a force which was intended to cooperate with an insurrection in Johannesburg. . . . He was directly connected with the shabbiest incident in the whole affair, the concoction of a letter from the Johannesburg conspirators absurdly representing English women and children in that place as in danger of being shot down by the Boers, and urging the British to come at once to save them."

Of the raid itself, remarks Mr. Lecky, there is little to be said. It was in truth, he protests, one of the most discreditable as well as mischievous events in modern history; and its character was entirely unrelieved by any gleam either of heroism or of skill.

MR. C. C. JAMES, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, has prepared a bibliography of Canadian poetry which shows that some 400 persons have published verse in the Dominion during the past century—not a bad crop for a new country.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Stowe, of Cape Town, under date of August 23, 1899, says:

"While grafted American vines are appreciated and well known here, the Government having offered premiums on such stock, the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs of the United States have not been introduced. A representative of a United States nursery has been here eight weeks, and he assures me he has sold more in that period than he could have sold in the United States in twenty-four weeks. He has only been canvassing this city and suburbs and is now compelled to leave for the United States. Fruit of nearly all varieties can be cultivated here, but growers must be educated. As there are no frosts, the insects and their larva are not killed as in countries where frost occurs; consequently, a large number of trees die. This can be prevented if the people would use the same care and adopt the methods and appliances that have become so necessary and so efficient in the United States. This brings me to the suggestion that the chemical preparations and spraying pumps used in the United States could be introduced into this country with profit. No agent must come here expecting to stay only a few weeks; he must come to instruct and to prove the advantages of his goods. American fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., will find a market when properly introduced."

Consul-General Patterson writes from Calcutta, September 14, 1899:

"On the 31st of August last I made a report on the railways of India, in which I called the attention of our manufacturers of railway supplies to this market for their products. I now enclose the following clipping from *The Englishman* of this city of the 13th instant, as forcibly corroborating the statements made in that report:

"'The steamer *Falls of Keltie* arrived at Rangoon on the 4th instant from New York, with twenty locomotives and seventy-five railway carriages and other parts of railway machinery for the Burma railways. Mr. J. J. Ellis, of Messrs. Barber & Co., New York, has been specially sent out by this firm, which has chartered the *Falls of Keltie* and is the agent of various well-known American iron companies, to superintend the work of delivering the machinery. This is the first voyage of the *Falls of Keltie* to Rangoon. She left New York on the 24th of June and Alexandria on the 18th of July, arrived at Aden on the 3d of August, Bombay on the 13th, and Colombo on the 27th, and left again for Rangoon on the 29th. She left New York with the largest quantity of machinery that was ever put aboard one boat, viz., railway material for Alexandria, Bombay, and Rangoon, and American oil for Colombo.'"

Consul-General Stowe writes from Cape Town, August 25, 1899:

"I am pleased to note that during the ten months ended April 30, 1899, the increased importation of boots and shoes into South Africa from the United State was £645 ($3,138.89). For the same period, the imports of all kinds of goods from the United States into Natal increased £198,520 ($966,097.58), while from Great Britain and all her dependencies the increase was only £139,522 ($678,983.81). A box-making factory has been started on quite a large scale in Natal, four machines having been imported from England. The Natal *Gazette* shows estimates for the expenditure of £218,406 ($1,162,872.80) for building new lines of railway and cars. A sum of £73,000 ($355,254.50) was named for locomotives, and £3,000 ($14,599.50) for new furniture for government use. It is also in contemplation to build cold-storage plants at the principal railway depots. Demands are noted for piping for water-works."

The present absence of a good yet cheap English bicycle makes any comparison with American machines of that class rather doubtful. The American youth buys a wheel for from $35 to $50, uses it one or two seasons, and then buys a better one, with intervening improvements, for about the same price. The English lad pays from $80 to $100 for substantially the same machine, but he expects—and his family expects—it to last a lifetime. The first-class American wheel of $100 grade would be worth here about $120. The highest grade English wheel can now be bought for £18 ($90); the free wheel and powerful Bowden rear-rim brake attachment, £20 ($100). Next season, however, the English market will be flooded with a cheap-grade machine costing £10 ($50). This will be really the first English experiment at making a substantial machine for a popular selling price. The Coventry and Raleigh and Humber samples stand inspection very well, and would grade from $35 to $50 on the American market. They are lighter than the usual style English machine, and are not so carefully finished, and the material is not first-class; but they sell well. They are practically an imitation of the American wheel designed for quick market purposes.

In true adjustment of parts and careful finish, English high-grade wheels are said to excel the American. Each machine is a special product, turned out with infinite care. No work is rushed wholesale through the shop. To build an ordinary machine to order requires, at least, ten days, while a really fine machine will not be built for delivery short of three weeks. In each case, the bearings are tested and such careful attention given to details of finish as only a British or German workman can afford to give, for his time does not count for much; yet any American machine, even if it be superior in style, to compete successfully with his product, must approach that perfection of finish. The Raleigh and Humber certainly lead the market here, while they failed to secure a substantial foothold in America; and the makers claim they can not make a machine to sell at American prices. The obvious deduction is that American makers should be able to sell successfully here. The English machine weighs 27 to 30 pounds stripped, and runs up from 29 to 35 pounds with mud guards, brake, lamp, etc. The frame is of solid material, and the parts are cast heavier all over, particularly the hub and fork crown. Durability is thought to be secured, but the result admits of dispute and is at the expense of lightness and style. At the same time, those manufacturers who are figuring upon the English market should consider that the public here has been educated to a heavy wheel and views with suspicion the light machine—and British stubbornness, in this connection, is a very stubborn thing.

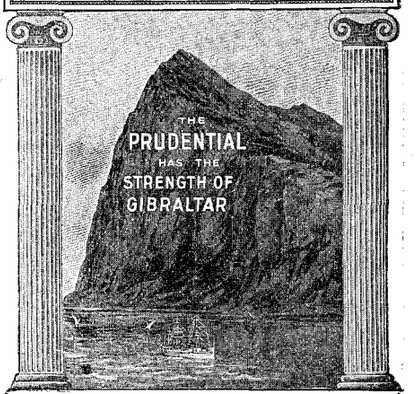
According to the Cape Town Government *Gazette* of October 24, 1899, transmitted by Consul-General Stowe, tenders are invited for the supply of the following timber required for the service of the railway department:

Eight thousand deals, 8,000 flooring boards, 700 pitch-pine logs, 240 teak logs, 943 teak planks, 87,000 superficial feet of pine boards, 1,200 cubic feet of stinkwood. Forms of tender, conditions of contract, and all other particulars may be obtained at the railway stores, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Sealed tenders (in original only), addressed to the controller snd auditor-general, Cape Town, marked outside "Tender for timber," will be received up to noon January 11, 1900. The lowest or any tender will not be necessarily accepted.

Consul Fee sends the following from Bombay, October 13, 1899:

"A meeting of the Mill Owners' Association of Bombay has been called for the 17th instant, to consider the question of the 'short-time' working of local cotton mills. The proposition that will be brought before the meeting is that, in consequence of the failure of the cotton crops and the present high price of cotton, the local mills should be worked only four days per week. Messrs.

THE PRUDENTIAL



Business Sense

discourages a man's taking chances when he can easily assure the end desired.

No good business man takes chances with his houses and barns; he insures them so that in the event of loss he may not suffer.

You should make such arrangements that in the event of your death your family will not suffer financially. This is what Life Insurance accomplishes.

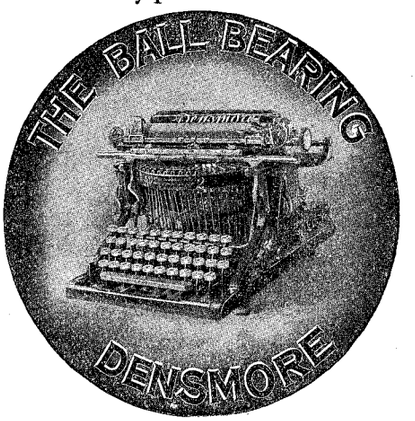
Write for Information.

HOW TO INVEST $100 A YEAR.

The Prudential Insurance Co.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. of America HOME OFFICE: Newark, N.J.

The Only Typewriter Fitted with Ball Bearing Type-Bars is



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Greaves, Cotton & Co., agents for a group of seven mills, took the initiative to-day by closing them. They have resolved to work only on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Consul Milher, of Calais, under date of October 30, 1899, informs the Department that a company organized at Paris is arranging to establish an electric railway in Calais. The equipment has not yet been purchased, and the consul thinks that United States manufacturers may wish to bid. The old tram cars now in use are of American make.

Consul Ridgely, of Geneva, od October 31, 1899, writes:

"It is estimated that since the 1st of January, 1899, up to the present date, no less than 2,500.000 tourists have visited Switzerland, and that they have each left in the country an average of 80 francs ($15.44) or a total of $38,600,000. Inasmuch as the population of Switzerland is only 2,933,300, it is not difficult to appreciate the significance of these figures. The per capita wealth of the country has heretofore been estimated at $14; but the influx of money above referred to suddenly brings it up to $29.45, or from one of the poorest countries (per capita) to one of the richest. This at least would appear to be the result on paper; but as a matter of fact, the sudden increase of the country's wealth is not so great as the figures would indicate, for the reason that Switzerland buys nearly everything she sells to tourists, including the supplies for the hotels and boarding-houses, and therefore, while a great deal of the money comes into the country, a large proportion of it has to be paid out. However, the increase in the country's wealth from the tourist movement during 1899 is notable, hotel keepers being the largest beneficiaries.

Consul Hughes, of Coburg, October 18, 1899, says:

"I would call attention to the opening for American fresh beef in this consular district, in spite of the regulations against its importation. If some of the large Chicago concerns would establish proper agencies—like those in any of the smaller towns of the United States—and use them as feeders for the surrounding villages, the business would without doubt, pay from almost the start. But the same amount of push is necessary in Germany as at home to make anything a success. I have repeatedly shown persons who have written to this consulate for information how they could do a large and paying business in provisions, but they all want te send their goods c. o. d. This can not be done. German merchants wish to see the article they are buying and also to have three months' credit. The local trader is honest, but he must have time or he can not do business.

The poorer people in Thuringia live almost exclusively on potatoes, black bread, and beer. We take their dolls and china; they want our beef; why not let them have it?

PERSONALS.

THE late Major-General Henry W. Lawton, whose death in Manila last week is attributed to his reckless hahit of personally exposing himself at the head of his troops, was born in Ohio in 1843. He was but a little over eighteen years old when his first commission was given to him, and his first hard fighting was at the battle of Shiloh, in 1862; at Corinth and Iuka, his regiment lost so severely that he obtained his captaincy just after his nineteenth birthday.

"It was a lovely day in June, 1862, that my commission of captain was handed me," said Lawton, long afterward in Arizona, relating the incident to a comrade. "I had been commanding my company for some time, and I knew I would receive the formal promotion, for my immediate superiors had all indorsed me in the most favorable terms. But I had not the formal warrant to assume the rank. When it was handed to me I would not have changed places with king or kaiser. I was nineteen years old, and, tho my upper lip was as bare as a girl's, I was a captain in a fighting regiment. It wes then that I felt that if I had a 'vocation' for anything upon earth it was the life of a soldier. Then and there I determined to make the service of my country my life's work."

Lawton took active part in several Indian campaigns, and distinguished himself last year in Cuba by taking El Caney. He went to the Philippines last January.

General Lawton was a very striking man in his personality. He was six feet three inches in height, and weighed 210 pounds. His phenomenal strength and activity, his abnormal endurance, and his utter fearlessness made him a natural leader of men, and one always eagerly followed. Had he lived he would have been appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army in the next week or two, to fill the vacancy caused by General Shafter's retirement.

ONE of the most striking and romantic figures in England to-day is Prince Peter Kropotkin. The scion of a princely family older than that of the Czar himself, he renounced his wealth and position in order that he might devote his life to the cause of the poor and downtrodden. Brought up in an atmosphere intensely conservative, he is to-day a radical of radicals, openly espousing and constantly preaching the doctrines of Anarchist communism. He is much more than a revolutionist, however. He is universally recognized as one of the foremost living scientists, and is the regular scientific correspondent of *The Nineteenth Century*. His recent articles in *The Atlantic Monthly* have beed issued in book form under the title "The Memoirs of a Revolutionist," and are attracting wide attention.

THE Emperor William, it seems, takes the keenest interest in the caricatures of himself which appear in the English comic journals. These were very plentiful during the period of the famous telegram which his Majesty sent to President Kruger, and it was his habit, when sitting with his family in the evening, to amuse himself by looking over *The Punch* cartoons. He would laugh at the caricature of himself until the tears ran down his cheeks. A lady who has an intimate acquaintance with the imperial household says that the Emperor entertains the deepest affection for his royal grandmother; indeed, the Queen is the one monarch of whom Emperor William stands in awe. A good thing, too.

THE late Lady Salisbury had been ill since the beginning of 1897. In that year her health became

One. Two. Three.

Have you ever noted the evolution and progress of a great trunk line, how it begins with one through train each day, then as its business increases it adds one more, and still another? It is an ascending course in numerals—one, two, three. Each figure represents a notch of progress; each indicates the high-water mark of success. Three through trains each way daily is a distinguishing mark of success for any railway.

Such has been the success of the famous "Nickel Plate Route." It began with one train; the popularity of this demanded another. And still the people increased their patronage until a third train was imperative. And now across the rich plains of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, from Chicago to Buffalo, aye, to New York and Boston, three swift and elegantly appointed trains pass each way daily over the finely graded roadway of the Nickel Plate Route, each carrying a large contingent of happy travelers. That is the moral of the story. Remember the significance of One, Two, Three.

The Washington and Chattanooga Limited for New Orleans, California, and Mexico. Excursion tickets now on sale. Through sleeping-cars to New Orleans from New York. Observation dining-cars. Meals a la carte. Absolutely the shortest route to New Orleans. Address the Norfolk & Western Railway, 398 Broadway, New York.

Growing Children

When children are growing they require an excessive amount of food, not only to supply the waste due to their active habits, but to supply constructive material to their growing frames. Cereal foods are among those necessary to the best growth and wheat is the best of the cereals.

CREAM OF WHEAT

is the most nutritious of the wheat food preparation, as it is free from the indigestible husk, contains only a little starch, which is the poorest of foods, and retains all the really nutrient elements.

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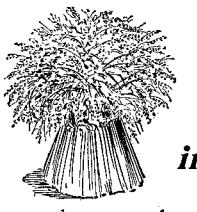

There is Life in the Grain

when properly prepared. Common white flour loses in its manufacture much of the life-giving, bone-producing elements which nature placed in the wheat and, and retains too much starch.

FRANKLIN·MILLS·FLOUR

A FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT

retains these elements, chemically unchanged; the hard, indigestible, innutritious outer husk only being discarded, and the gluten, phosphates and mineral elements found only in the darker portions of the berry being retained.

If your grocer does not have it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

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"Common Sense in the Household"

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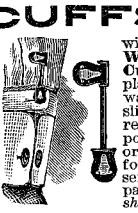

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so precarious that she was unable to take any active part in the diamond jubilee festivities with which her husband, as chief minister of state, was so closely concerned. Retiring from London, she spent much of her time at Hatfield, driving in her donkey-chair through the old gardens and avenues, and few scenes were more touching than that of the Prime Minister, whenever he could snatch an hour from the cares of state, walking by her side, and devoting himself to her welfare. Lady Salisbury was the most devoted, the most cheering, the most supporting of wives. Her physical vigor (says the writer of a character sketch in the Manchester *Guardian*) was positively infectious. Her unconquerable spirits and almost boisterous merriment kept Lord Salisbury alive and happy and in working order, when if left to himself he would have sunk into a melancholy recluse. As a mother, too, Lady Salisbury excelled. Her method of education was rough-and-ready—great liberty and little coddling—all built on a deep and firm basis of religious teaching.

IT is not often that a man rises from the grocery to the peerage, but this honor has been won by Lord Strathcona. Strathcona, or rather Donald Smith, for that was his name, started life as errand-boy in an obscure Scotch town. When a young man he went to New York, and thence to Canada, where he was engaged by the Hudson Bay Company, then the biggest and richest corporation in North America. Young Smith grew up with Canada and the Hudson Bay Company. He lived the rough, strenuous life of the frontiersman, with his rifle ever at hand. He knew the Indians and their character, and developed into such a good trader that the company gave him charge of its far frontier posts, where Indians and pelts were numerous.

Young Smith acquired a comprehensive and valuable knowledge of Canada, its vast resources and its possibilities, in this service, knowledge that was to help make him a millionaire in the years to come. His promotion by the Hudson Bay Company was slow but sure. Ultimately he came to be the chief executive of the company, and he was, I believe, its last resident governor, with plenipotentiary powers. It was Lord Strathcona who, more than any other man, saw the value of a transcontinental line as a developer of Canada's great natural resources, and it was he who pushed the enterprise and stood by it in its darkest days.

THE following story is told of Admiral Dewey's bride: "Some years ago, Mrs. Hazen, with her mother and father, had occasion to visit Baxter Springs, Kan., and stayed at the hotel there. One night "it came on to blow," and the old residents, seeing the peculiar black clouds, began to fear a tornado. Many sought shelter in cellars. About nine o'clock the storm broke with extreme violence, and altho it did not prove to be a genuine twister, much of the country around Baxter was laid waste. In the town a church and several other buildings were unroofed. In the Hotel Bateman all was confusion and alarm. The women wept and prayed. At the height of the storm General Hazen was in his room and Mrs. Hazen was in the parlor. Suddenly the window of the General's room blew in, and the General, thinking that half the house had blown away, attempted to open the door leading into the parlor to go to his wife's assistance. But the pressure of the wind against the door was so great that he could not budge it. The walls began to tremble, and in this extremity the General called for help. At this moment the sound of music was heard coming from the parlor, and the half-distracted guests, who came tumbling downstairs, were amazed to see Mrs. Hazen seated at the piano playing a spirited quickstep. The sight of the girlish figure at the piano playing away with a smiling face, and the air of happy indifference to danger soon restored courage to the other guests. Throughout the storm the brave little woman kept up the spirits of the guests by rendering a variety of gay and inspiring music. Landlord Ruddy declares that it was a performance worthy to rank with Admiral Dewey's daring entrance into Manila Bay.

PRETORIA, as everybody knows, is named after Pretorius, one of the celebrated Boer triumvirate of the past. He was said to belong to the same family as a Dr. Pretorius, who in the early years of the Queen's married life was attached to the immediate service of the Prince Consort, and who in that capacity was present at all the functions of the court. *The Court Circular* of the time, after naming all the distinguished personages present, invariably concluded with the words "and Dr. Pretorius." At a banquet one evening at which Thackeray was present, after the toast of the Queen had been received with musical honors, the author of "Vanity Fair" was overheard quietly singing to himself the refrain:

"Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
Doctor Pretorius.
God save the Queen."

THAT the boy King of Spain is a keen observer, and at the same time pretty much like other boys in one particular, appears from an anecdote of him related by a friend of his French tutor, says the

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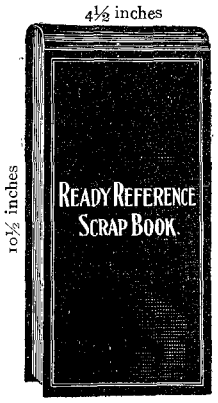

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Newcastle *Chronicle*. During one of the recent tremendously hot Madrid days the tutor dictated te his exalted pupil an exercise in which occurred the phrase, "She possessed in the highest degree the distinguished manners and the grace of speech innate in royal princesses." "The man who wrote that," remarked the King, "never lived at court; that's certain." "What makes you think so?" demanded the astonished tutor. "Why, just look," returned the King; "look at these royal princesses; look at their distinguished manners!" pointing to his two sisters, who happened to be in the room. Maria de las Mercedes lay sprawling over a table, looking sleepy and intolerably overheated. Maria Teresa maintained a more ladylike attitude, but was industriously scratching her head with her left hand, apparently embarrassed by a problem in French orthography.' Alfonso pinched the arm of his elder sister, and pulled the hair of the younger. "Oh, you horrid boy!" they both exclaimed. "There's your grace of speech," commented his Majesty, with a roguish glance at his teacher.

BIRD S. COLER, comptroller of the city of New York, may succeed Robert A. Van Wyck as mayor of Greater New York, and has within a year become a gubernatorial possibility in the Empire State. He is still a young man—somewhat over thirty—and is reserved, modest, but wonderfully forceful in his quiet way. The amalgamation of the five boroughs when he took office presented a perplexing financial problem, but it gave to Mr. Coler an opportunity which he has managed in a masterful manner. He has taken the initiative in a series of reforms which have saved millions of dollars for New York. He has been the watchdog of the treasury, and scarcely a week passes but from his office comes an exposure of some attempt to defraud the city. It was his hand which interposed when a combination of politicians attempted to foist upon the city the bi-partizan Ramapo fraud, which would have grabbed $5,000,000 a year for forty years.

COLONEL SIR F. WINGATE and Major Watson, who have arrived at Cairo from Omdurman, have (says *The Daily News* correspondent) given some interesting and graphic accounts of the pursuit and death of the Khalifa. The Khalifa met his death in a really heroic manner, and eye-witnesses, tho thoroughly despising the man, admit that his end was indeed pathetic. He was in the thick of the fight, and when he discovered that all hopes of success were vain, he dismounted, and ordered all his Emirs to do likewise and rally round him. He then sat down on his sheepskin with his Emirs around him. He placed his bodyguard in front, and they were all killed to a man. The Khalifa was shot through the head, heart, arm, and leg, as (adds the correspondent) his jibbeh, which Major Watson showed to me, testifies. He was afterward buried close to where he fell by his own people, under Colonel Wingate's supervision, and thus ended the career of a man whom thousands worshiped in their ignorance. With his death it is to be hoped that the total collapse of Mahdism has been brought about.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Poster-Girl.—"Why do you call her a poster-girl?" "She's stuck up."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Learned by Experience.—DAUGHTER: "What is the dead-letter office, mamma?"

MAMMA: "Your father's pocket."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"WE'RE in a pickle, now," said a man in a crowd. "A regular jam," said another. "Heaven preserve us," exclaimed an old lady.—*Columbus State Journal.*

A Father's Will.—SHE: "I trust, Jack, our marriage will not be against your father's will."

JACK: "I'm sure, I hope not; it would be mighty hard for us if he should change it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Spaniards can Testify.—"Dewey believes in short engagements," remarked Mrs. Snaggs. "Yes, the Spaniards who were at Manila last year can testify to that."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A South African Conversation: TROOPER (to Highlander in full uniform): "Sandy, are you cold with the kilt?"

SANDY: "Na, mon, but I'm nigh kilt wi' the cauld."—*Collier's Weekly.*

The Way of the Schemer.—DE FAQUE: "If I could get some one to invest a thousand in that scheme of mine, I could make some money."

CRAWFORD: "How much could you make?"

DE FAQUE: "Why, a thousand."—*Life.*

He Got a Relic.—"And did you shake hands with Dewey when you were in New York attending the reception to him?" "No, but I succeeded in buying a rose that is warranted to have been run over by his carriage."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

The Piano Was Going.—"I never thought the time would ever come when I should be delighted to hear that piano going," remarked Fogg, as the "instrument" in the next house was being carried down the stairs to the furniture wagon.—*Boston Transcript.*

Juvenile Logic.—BOY: "You are going to fight against the English, aren't you, Captain Brown?"

CAPTAIN BROWN (indignantly): "Fight the English? What on earth put that into your head?"

BOY: "Why, daddy said you were a horrid Boer!"—*Punch.*

Not Surprising.—UNCLE AMOS: "They say the young minister is going in for the higher criticism."

UNCLE REUBEN: "I don't wonder at it. They're only payin' him six hundred a year fer the other kind."—*Puck.*

In Old Missouri.—MRS. GOODWIN: "Here's a quarter, poor man. But tell me, pray, whatever brought you to this miserable state?"

DUSTY RHOADES: "Me autermobeel, ma'am. I was tourin' t'rough Iowa, an' I axerdently stray'd across de line, see?"—*Exchange.*

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HEART DISEASE

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Trouble.

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

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The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

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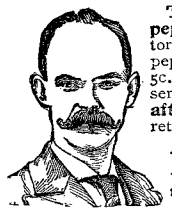

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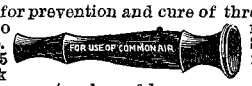

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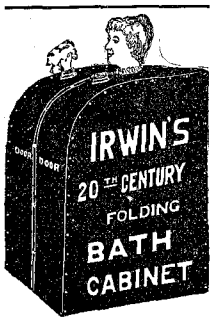

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The Other Court.—SHE: "I suppose you were presented at court while in London?"

HE: "Yes, twice, but I was acquitted both times."—*Chicago News.*

Trouble Ahead.—MRS. W.: "Did your stenographer address those "At Home" cards of mine to the list I gave you?" "Yes, but she made a slight error. She sent them to a list of our creditors."—*Life.*

Slow and Safe.—"You are too leisurely for this office. I advise you to go into some other business." "What kind of business." "Well, you might hunt a job to unload dynamite."—*Chicago Record.*

Appearances were Misleading.—MAGISTRATE: "Prisoner, are you married?"

"No, yer worship; those scratches on my face came from stumbling over a barbed wire fence in the dark."

He Got Invitations.—"'Do you find people generally pretty civil?' asked a life insurance agent of a bill collector. 'Oh, yes, indeed,' answered the latter. 'They nearly always ask me to call again.'"

An Important Distinction.—MR. CRIMSONBEAK: "Longfellow said that in this world a man must either be anvil or hammer."

MRS. CRIMSONBEAK: "Oh, I don't know. How about the bellows?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Necessary Precaution.—"Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we,'" "Why?" "So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to tackle."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Excuse.—"Listen to reason, m' dear," he explained, "lishen to reason. I wash—hic—held up on m'—hic—way home." "Held up!" she angrily exclaimed, "I don't doubt it! If you hadn't been held up or carried you wouldn't be here even now."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

A Misunderstanding.—SPORTSMAN (to Snobson, who hasn't brought down a single bird all day): "Do you know Lord Peckham?"

SNOBSON: "Oh, dear, yes. I've often shot at his house."

SPORTSMAN: "Ever hit it?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Impenetrable.—O'RELL: "A Soldier was saved by a bullet striking something he had in an inside pocket. Guess what it was?"

LUKE: "His girl's picture or a pack of cards."

O'RELL: "Neither! It was a paper containing a New York murder mystery."

LUKE: "How could that stop a bullet?"

O'RELL: "Why, nothing could penetrate it."—*Chicago News.*

Honesty Exemplified.—"I am glad there are a few honest people left. Two years ago I sent a boy around the corner to buy a postal card. I have never seen the boy to this day." "You don't call that boy honest?" "Yes, sir! This morning I received a postal with this on the back: 'Dear Sir: Here is your postal. I started in business with the penny you gave me and have prospered. Thanks.'"—*Chicago News.*

The Bishop's Arrival.—A grand wedding was being solemnized at St. Peter's, Eaton Square. On each side of the strip of carpet that extended from the church door to the curb was a crowd of well-dressed people watching the guests arrive. In the wake of a procession of equipages of the most aristocratic and well-appointed character came a four-wheeled cab, dingy and disreputable beyond belief.

"Here! here!" shouted the policeman in charge, "you can't stop here! We're waiting for the Bishop of ——"

The cabman regarded the officer with a triumphant leer, as he climbed down from his seat and threw a ragged blanket over his skeleton steed.

"It's all right, guv'nor," he said; "I've got the old buffer inside!"—*London Spare Moments.*

The Military Obsession.—SUPERINTENDENT: "Yes, and where did John the Baptist live?"

SCHOLAR: "In the desert."

SUPERINTENDENT: "Quite right! And what do we call people who live in the desert?"

SCHOLAR: "Deserters."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Not so Serious as it Looked.—"What is this?" exclaimed the rural editor, "'A golden head and eight ribs were found on the fair grounds last night.' Is this a mysterious tragedy?" "No, sir," responded the item-writer, "they belonged to a red parasol one of the girls waved at the prize bull."—*Chicago News.*

Happy Suburbanites.—MR. CITIMANN: "To save my neck, I can't understand why the crowds at the ferries always have such a happy look."

MR. SUBURB: "Its simple enough. After the day's work in the city, we're always glad to get out of it; and after eight or ten hours in the country, we're always glad to get back."—*New York Weekly.*

The Weather Bureau.—FUDDY: "You never can tell anything about the weather. At the time of the flood, you know, it rained forty days and forty nights."

DUDDY: "Yes; and I'll bet if there had been a weather bureau in existence at that time it would have prophesied fair weather, or at least clearing, every morning."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Satisfaction.—"What are you going to do for amusement to-day?" "I think," answered the hero, "that I'll go to a dime museum and see the

Who Does Not Eat Bread?

No matter how varied may be the taste of earth's millions regarding food, there is one staple which is universally used, and that is *bread*. To be sure there are many kinds of bread beside the good and the bad, but it all essentially comes under the general classification of bread. In view therefore of the universality of its use it is a little uncomplimentary to our progress in other directions that in the effort to produce a beautiful white flour we have been throwing away the very properties of the wheat kernel most essential to nutrition; choosing as it were the pallor of the invalid rather than the ruddy glow of health.

The most perfect bread to-day is made from flour of the whole wheat, which is the special mission and output of The Franklin Mills Co., at Lockport, N. Y. Write them for their pamphlet on this subject.

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armless phenomenon." "I didn't know you were interested in curiosities of that kind." "I wasn't formerly. But it will be a great satisfaction to meet somebody who I'm dead sure isn't going to shake hands with me."—*Washington Star.*

A Deaf Caddie.—CADDIE: "Lemme carry yer clubs, boss. I kin be ez blind and ez deaf as er post!"

GOLFER: "I don't consider that any particular recommendation!"

CADDIE: "Not if yer playin' wid yer chum er yer mudder-in-law; but w'en yer playin' wid yer girl it pays ter hev er caddie wot knows his biz!"—*Puck.*

Tho Escape Was on Their Side.—"Now, Morton," said one of the party who had gone deep into the Maine woods in search of adventure, "we know you've been a famous hunter, and we want to hear about some of the narrow escapes you've had from bears and so on." "Young man," said the old guide, with dignity, "if there's been any narrer escapes, the bears and other fierce critters had 'em, not me!"—*Boston Christian Register.*

The Wrong Moral.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT (pointing a moral): "Yes, scholars, the great thing is to know one's duty and then do it. Admiral Dewey knew his duty when he entered Manila Bay and saw the Spanish ships, and the world has seen how nobly he performed it. Now, children, what is *our* duty in this bright holiday season? How may *we* emulate the great admiral? What should *we* do when we see about us the poor, the sick, and the suffering?"

SMALL-BOY CLASS (in concert): "Lick 'em!"—*Exchange.*

Current Events.

Monday, December 18.

—The British War Office decides to send Gen. Lord **Roberts** and General **Kitchener** to command the forces in South Africa.

—In the Senate, Mr. Tillmann and Mr. Bacon introduce resolutions declaring that the United States should withdraw from **the Philippines** and aid the natives to establish an independent government.

—In the House, the **currency bill** is passed by a vote of 190 to 150.

—Secretary Gage decides to increase **government deposits** in national banks by $30,000,000 or $40,000,000.

—There takes place a small **panic on Wall Street;** stocks decline heavily; the Produce Exchange Trust Company and Henry Allen & Co. fail.

—**Bernard Quaritch**, the famous bibliophile, dies in London.

Tuesday, December 19.

—The **call for volunteers** in South Africa brings forth a remarkable patriotic outburst throughout Great Britain; great numbers of volunteers offer themselves, including several noblemen.

—Maj.-Gen. Henry W. **Lawton is killed** by a Filipino sharpshooter, while attacking San Mateo, in Luzon.

—In the House, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, speaks in defense of the **President's policy** in the Philippines.

—The Ohio Supreme Court decides to dismiss the bribery case of Attorney-General Monnett against the **Standard Oil Company,** on the ground that the information submitted does not connect the company with the alleged attempt at bribery.

Wednesday, December 20.

—**Gen. Lord Roberts** arrives in London from Ireland, preparatory to his voyage to the Cape.

—**Paul Deroulede** is sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the French High Court for conspiracy.

—Tributes to the memory of **Major-General Lawton** are paid by the President, Secretary Root, Admiral Dewey, General Miles, etc.; his body is temporarily placed in a vault in the El Paco cemetery.

—The funeral of **Lieut. T. M. Brumby** takes place at Atlanta, and his body is laid beneath the soil of his native State.

—The convention of the **American Federation of Labor** ends a nine days' session at Detroit, and reelects Samuel Gompers president.

Thursday, December 21.

—A message from General Methuen at Modder River shows that the British general's lines of communication are **still intact;** General White sends word that **Ladysmith** can hold out.

—**Major-General Wood** arrives in Havana, and, amid much enthusiasm, assumes his duties as governor of the island.

—The **Globe National Bank** of Boston fails, and Controller Dawes appoints a temporary receiver.

—The New York **Fifth Avenue Presbyterian** Church extends a unanimous call to the Rev. George T. Perves, of Princeton.

—**Jean Lamoureux,** the celebrated musical conductor, dies at Paris.

Friday, December 22.

—Seven British soldiers are killed and fourteen wounded in a **sortie from Ladysmith;** more troops arrive in South Africa.

—The **Duke of Westminster** dies in London after a brief illness from pneumonia.

—A farewell banquet is given to General Brooke in Havana; General Wood enters upon his office as **governor of Cuba.**

—A great mass of rock at Amalfi, on the **Gulf of Salerno,** in Italy, falls into the sea, carrying with it two hotels, a monastery, and several villas, and resulting in **heavy loss of life.**

—**Dwight L. Moody,** the famous evangelist, dies at East Northfield, Mass.

Saturday, December 23.

—**Gen. Lord Roberts** sails from Southampton for South Africa; the American hospital ship *Maine* sails from London for the Cape.

—**Aguinaldo** is in the mountains to the south of Luzon Island; his wife and child are both dead, owing to hardships encountered in their flight.

—The annual report of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, showing the work done in **Alaska and Puerto Rico,** is made public.

—Forty men lose their lives in a **mining explosion** near Brownsville, Penn.

—Charles H. Cole, former president of the failed **Globe National Bank** of Boston, is arrested in California.

Sunday, December 24.

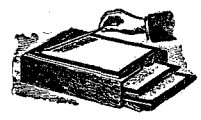
—Buller's **force retires** to Chieveley camp; Gen. Lord Kitchener arrives at Malta on his way to South Africa.

—The **Pope performs the ceremony** of opening of the Holy Door at St. Peter's in Rome.

—The British steamship *Ariosto* is **stranded near Hatteras,** N. C. Twenty-one of the crew lose their lives in an attempt to reach shore.

—The report of Counsel Moss to the Mazet committee, **arraigning Tammany Hall,** is made public.

ONE HUNDRED



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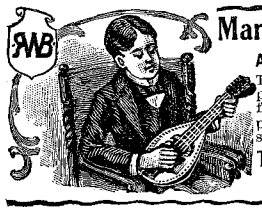

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A GOD-SEND TO ALL HUMANITY

Invention of an Ohioan that Guarantees to Every User Perfect Health, Strength, and Beauty by Nature's Method, and Cures, Without Drugs, All Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, Piles, Weakness, and the Most Obstinate Diseases.

Those Who Have Used It Declare It To Be the Most Remarkable Invigorant Ever Produced for Man, Woman, or Child.

A genius of Cincinnati, O., has placed on the market a Bath Cabinet that is of great interest to the public, not only to the sick and debilitated, but also those enjoying health.

It is a sealed compartment, in which one comfortably rests on a chair, and with only the head outside, may have all the invigorating, cleansing, and purifying effects of the most luxurious Turkish bath, hot vapor or medicated vapor baths at home for 3 cents each, with no possibility of taking cold or in any way weakening the system.

A well-known physician of Topeka, Kan., E. L. Eaton, M.D., gave up his practice to sell these Bath Cabinets, feeling that they were all his patients needed to get well and keep well, as they cured the most obstinate diseases often when his medicine failed, and we understand he has already sold over 600. Another physician of Chicago, Dr. John C. Wright, followed Dr. Eaton's example, moved West and devotes his entire time to selling these Cabinets. Many others are doing likewise.

Hundreds of remarkable letters have been written the inventors from those who have used the Cabinet, some of which, referring to

Rheumatism, La Grippe and Kidney Troubles,

will be interesting to those who suffer from these dread maladies.

Mrs. Susan Gieger, Welch, Miss., writes: "This Cabinet was certainly a Godsend to me. Has done more good than three doctors. Had sciatic rheumatism for years; could hardly move except on crutches. Received relief the very first time I used it, and in one week threw my crutches away and am today a well woman, doing my own housework."

G. M. Lafferty, Covington, Ky., writes: "Was compelled to quit business a year ago, being prostrated by rheumatism. When your Cabinet came two weeks' use of it entirely cured me, and have never had a pain since. My doctor was much astonished and will recommend them."

Mrs. S. S. Noteman, Hood River, Ore., writes: "That her neighbor used the Cabinet for a severe case of La Grippe and cured herself entirely in two days. Another neighbor cured eczema of many years' standing and her little girl of measles."

A. B. Strickland, Bloomington, Idaho, writes: "That this remarkable Cabinet did him more good in two weeks than two years' doctoring, and entirely cured him of catarrh, gravel, kidney trouble and dropsy, with which he had long been afflicted."

This Cabinet certainly has a wonderful power to eliminate uric acid and the poisons from the system.

A prominent citizen of Clarence, N. Y., J. J. Stellrecht, testifies that medicines did him no good, that he had long been afflicted with kidney troubles and this Cabinet cured and restored him to perfect health.

Hundreds of others write praising this Cabinet, and there seems to be no doubt but that the long sought-for means of curing Rheumatism, La Grippe, Bright's Disease, Dropsy and all Kidney and Urinary Affections has been found. The

Well-known Christian Minister

of Una, S. C., Rev. R. E. Peele, highly recommends this Cabinet, as also do Mrs. Hendricks, Prin. of Vassar College, Congressman John J. Lentz, John T. Brown, editor of the *Christian Guide*; J. H. Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, many lawyers, physicians, ministers and hundreds of other influential people.

Reduces Obesity.

It is important to know that the inventor guarantees that obesity will be reduced five pounds per week if these hot vapor baths are taken regularly. Scientific reasons are brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the makers.

Another providential blessing is the fact that this Cabinet is the grandest remedy in the world for preventing and curing

Woman's Troubles.

A lady in Thurman, Pa., Mrs. Anna Woodrum, suffered for sixteen years with nervousness, weakness, kidney and woman's troubles. She writes that medicines failed to benefit her, and the Cabinet bath performed a marvelous cure in her case, and she has already sold over three dozen to her friends.

Mrs. L. Coen, of Maysville, Mo., testifies that she suffered for years with headaches, backaches and menstrual pains, and was entirely cured by this Cabinet.

By its soothing effect upon the nerves and brain it cures

Sleeplessness.

A prominent lady of Wichita, Kan., Mrs. Dora Cross, was cured of sleeplessness immediately after using the Cabinet.

To Cure Blood and Skin Diseases,

the Cabinet bath is unquestionably the best thing in the world. If people, instead of filling their systems with more poisons by taking drugs and nostrums, would get into a vapor Bath Cabinet and sweat out these poisons and assist nature to act, they would have a skin as clear and smooth as the most fastidious could desire. Vapor baths are the best blood and system purifiers known to the medical profession. Hundreds refer to their recovery from the most aggravating blood diseases.

The Great Feature

of this Bath Cabinet is that it gives a hot vapor bath that opens the millions of pores all over the body, stimulating the sweat glands and forcing out, by nature's method, all the impure salts, acids and effete matter which, if retained, overwork the heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, and cause disease, debility and sluggishness. A hot vapor bath instils new life from the very beginning, is perfectly safe and harmless, and, indeed, it makes you feel ten years younger.

It is well known that whatever has a tendency to preserve health must

Also Prevent Disease,

and the writer was informed by Dr. McClure, one of the most prominent physicians in this country, that

CABINET OPEN—Step in or out.

if people would use this Cabinet regularly at least once or twice a week there would be an end to epidemics and contagious diseases, for smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid, scarlet fever, in fact, all contagious diseases are unknown and cannot exist where the vapor bath is regularly practised. With the bath, if desired, is a

Head and Complexion Steamer

Attachment in which the face and head are given the same treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderful results, clears the skin, makes it as smooth and soft as velvet, removes pimples, blackheads, sores, skin eruptions, rough and scaly skin or diseased scalp and

Cures Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis.

L. B. Westbrook, Newton, Ia., writes: "For forty-five years I have had catarrh, asthma, rheumatism and kidney troubles. Drugs and doctors did me no good. The first vapor bath I took helped me, and fourteen days' use cured me entirely, and I am today a well man." Whatever

Will Hasten Perspiration,

every one knows, is beneficial. Turkish baths, massage, hot drinks, stimulants, hot foot baths, are all known to be beneficial, but the best of these methods becomes crude and insignificant when compared to the convenient and marvelous curative power of the Cabinet Bath referred to above. The Cabinet is known as the

Square Quaker Folding Thermal

Vapor Bath Cabinet, made only in Cincinnati, O. This Cabinet, we find, is durably and handsomely made, best material, is entered and vacated by a door which opens wide; the Cabinet, when closed, is air-tight, made of the best hygienic water-proof cloth, rubber lined, has a strong, rigid steel frame, which supports it from top to bottom. The Cabinet is large and roomy inside, and has top curtains at top to open for cooling off. Makers furnish a good alcohol stove with each Cabinet, also valuable recipes and formulas for medicated baths and ailments, as well as plain directions, so any one can use it just as soon as received.

Another excellent feature is that it folds flat in one inch space and may be carried when traveling. Weighs but 10 pounds.

People don't need bathrooms, as this Cabinet may be used in any room. Thus, bathtubs have been discarded since the invention of this Cabinet, as it gives a far better bath for all cleansing purposes than soap and water. For the sick-room, its advantages are at once apparent. The Cabinet is amply large enough for any person. There have been

So-called Cabinets

on the market, but they were unsatisfactory, for they had no door and no supporting frame, but simply a cheap affair to pull on and off over the head, like a skirt, subjecting the body to sudden and dangerous changes of temperature, or made with a so-called door—simply a slit or hole to crawl through; others were made with a bulky wooden frame, which the heat and steam within the Cabinet warped, cracked and caused to fall apart and soon became worthless.

The Cabinet made by the Cincinnati firm is the only practical article of its kind and will last for years. The makers guarantee it to be better, more convenient, more durable than others which sell for $12.00 or $18.00. This Cabinet satisfies and delights every user, and the

Makers Guarantee Results.

They assert positively, and their statements are backed by a vast amount of testimony from persons of influence, that their Cabinet will cure nervous troubles and debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism. (They offer $50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved.) Cures woman's troubles, la grippe, sleeplessness, obesity, neuralgia, headache, gout, sciatica, piles, dropsy, blood and skin disease, liver and kidney troubles. It will

Cure a Hard Cold

with one bath, and break up all symptoms of la grippe, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, and is really a household necessity. It is the most

Cleansing and Invigorating Bath

known, and all those enjoying health should use it at least once or twice a week, but its great value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a Godsend to all humanity.

How To Get One.

Readers who want to enjoy perfect health, prevent disease, or are afflicted, should have one of these remarkable Cabinets. The price is wonderfully low, space prevents a detailed description, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and curative properties. Write to the World Manufacturing Company, 1013 World Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask them to send you their pamphlets and circulars describing this invention. The regular price of this Cabinet is $5. Head Steaming Attachment, if desired, $1 extra, and it is indeed difficult to imagine where one could invest that amount of money in anything else that guarantees so much real genuine health, vigor and strength.

Write today for full information, or, better still, order a Cabinet. You won't be deceived or disappointed, as the makers guarantee every Cabinet, and will refund your money, after 30 days' use, if not just as represented. They are reliable and responsible (capital $100,000.00), and fill all orders immediately upon receipt of remittance.

Don't fail to send for booklet, as it will prove very interesting reading.

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CHESS.

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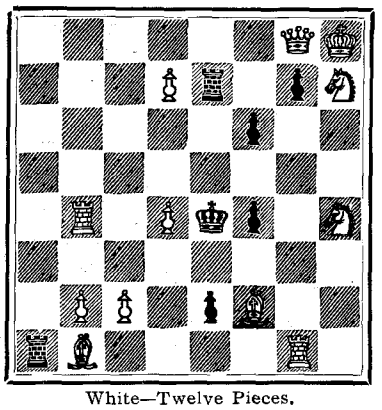
Problem 440.

A First-Prizer.

BY A. F. MCKENZIE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



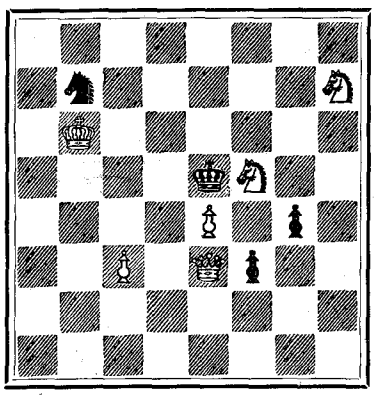
White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 441.

BY F. SKALIK.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

(*The London Chronicle*, from which we take this problem, calls especial attention to it as a "perfect piece of general Chess-strategy, and a fine example of the particular skill which Bohemian composers display in giving expression to their ideas of problems, remarkable for purity and simplicity of construction.")

A Curious Problem.

BY H. HALL.

First Prize *Brighton Society* "One King" Problem Tourney.

WHITE (8 pieces): K on Q sq; Q on Q B 2; B on K 5; Kts on K 2 and 3; R on Q R sq; Ps on Q 2 and 4

BLACK (6 pieces): Bs on Q B sq and Q B 6; R on Q B 3; Ps on K 3, K B 4, Q Kt 5.

Place the Black King so that White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 435.

1. Kt—Q 4	2. Q x Kt ch	3. R—K 5, mate
R (B 4) moves	K x Q, must	
1.	2. Kt—K 7 ch	3. Kt x R, mate
R x Q	K—Q, must	
1.	2. Q x P ch	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate
R any other	K x Q, must	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C., F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; R. L. Borger, Lake City, Fla.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.

Comments: "Superb"—M. W. H.; "Scheme and theme would hardly entitle it to first prize"—I. W. B.; "Comparatively easy"—C. R. O.; "A fairly well-conceived piece of work, but does not seem quite up to the mark for a first-prizer"—F. H. J.; "Splendid, except the two-move variation"—F. S. F.; "Pretty"—M. M.; "A clever combination"—J. G. L.; "An intricate, almost weird composition. Very difficult to solve by method, but key so simple it will likely be struck by accident"—W. R. C.; "Fine work"—A K.; "A variety of surprises"—W. H. H. C.; "Difficult"—R. E. B.

Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo., W. H. H. C., R. L. B., and Mrs. S. H. W. got 434. The Rev. F. W. R., and B. Moser, Malvern, Ia., solved 432.

The Kolisch Tournaments.

The first tournament began on December 18. Twelve experts living in Austro-Hungary entered the lists. Several of them are Masters of world-wide reputation. The contestants are Albin, Alapin, Marco, Schlechter, Schwartz, Wolf, and Zinkl, of Vienna; Popiel, of Bothnia; Korto, of Prague; Brody and Maroczy, of Budapest; and Prock.

Inter-Collegiate Chess.

The Tournament between the representatives of American colleges is played every year during Christmas week. The list of players are as follows:

Columbia—K. G. Falk, 1901; F. H. Sewall, 1902.
Harvard—E. R. Perry, 1903; C. T. Rice, 1901.
Yale—L. A. Cook, 1901; J. M. Morgan, 1902.
Princeton—J. C. Henley, Jr., 1902; J. B. Hunt, 1902.

Pillsbury's "Nerve."

Some one tells the following good story of Pillsbury's absolute coolness and self-possession in his blindfold exhibitions. "Pillsbury's only oversight during the entire session was the loss of a piece, which he thought was protected by one of his Pawns. When the player gathered it in Harry was a bit taken aback. 'Are you sure the position is correct?" he asked of the teller. 'Yes,' replied the latter, and added: 'It's a clear piece.' Harry pulled himself together, then studied intently for a minute, and retorted calmly: 'It will be a clear piece when he get it.' Sure enough, in a couple of more moves he had a piece in return for the one he had lost. Tho he dropped a Pawn in the transaction, he finally pulled out a winner."—Quoted in *The New York Clipper*.

We saw Harry play eight games of Chess, two of Checkers, and a hand at Compass Whist. In one of the checker games, the player made a move, when Pillsbury electrified the audience by saying, "I here make a series of moves," and he ratlled off four or five moves—enough to call from his adversary the words: "I resign."

"Mr. Blackburne's Games at Chess,"

SELECTED, ANNOTATED, AND ARRANGED BY HIMSELF.

One of the most interesting events in the Chess world, recently, is the publishing of Mr. Blackburne's games. From an extended notice of the book in *The British Chess Magazine* we select the following: "We imagine that his work, as we view it, can not fail to excite an interest in Chess among very many who know nothing of the game. . . . This was what Morphy did for Chess by publishing a selection of his games some forty years ago. He amused, instructed, improved, and *created* Chess-players, so to speak. . . . 'Blackburne's Games' must at once take rank with 'Morphy's Games,' or, at all events, it approximates more closely to the great American's monumental work than any other extant." There are "a most engaging sketch of Mr. Blackburne's Chess life and achievements, and 134 match, tournament, and consultation games," covering a period of thirty-seven years. As instances of "what Mr. Blackburne can do in the way of Notes," we quote. "A fine consultation game played at the Hastings Festival, 1896, between Messrs. Blackburne and Herrington (White), and Messrs. Bird and Chapman (Black), is wound up thus: 'A curious position. Every one of White's pieces and Pawns had been moved except the King, which has been neither checked nor moved, but stands on his own square ready for the next game.'"

"Blackburne *v.* Winawer, Berlin, 1881. 'If White Queens the Pawn, Black draws by perpetual check or stalemate. It is a remarkable position, and I will remember the crowd that gathered round to see if I would fall into Winawer's little trap. I kept them on the tiptoe of expectation by holding my hand above the Pawn for some time as if I meant to move it, but when with a swing of my arm I suddenly took the Knight instead, there was a loud burst of laughter, in which Winawer, to do him justice, heartily joined.'"

An Inter-Collegiate League.

The Chess-clubs of the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Brown have formed an Inter-Collegiate League. The first contest took place on December 27, in Philadelphia. We go to press too early to give the results.

A Short "Evans."

The following game was received from Mr. O. Somerville, Tuscaloosa, Ala. It was played in the Pillsbury National Correspondence Tourney, and Mr. Somerville calls especial attention to the fact that it presents the unusual feature (for a correspondence game) of an announced mate at the end of only fifteen moves.

Evans Gambit.

O. SOMERVILLE, Tuscaloosa.	O. E. WIGGER, Nashville.	O. SOMERVILLE.	O. E. WIGGER.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	8 Kt—Kt 5	P—Q 4 (b)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 2	9 P x P	K Kt x P
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	10 Kt x B P	K x Kt
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	11 Q—B 3 ch	K—K 3
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	12 R—K sq	Kt x Q P (c)
6 P—Q 4	P—Q 3	13 R x P ch	K x R
7 Castles	K Kt—K 2 (a)	14 P x Kt ch	K x P (d)
		15 B x Kt	Q x B (e)

And White announced mate in six moves.

Notes by Mr. S.

(a) Once known as the Mead Defence, but long obsolete. It permits an immediate and dangerous attack.

(b) Of course not Castles, because 9 Q—R 5 would give White an irresistible attack.

(c) Very much better seems P—Q Kt 4 first, followed by the text-move.

(d) If K—K 3, then 15 Q—K 4 ch, K—B 3; 16 B x Kt, and Black has no resource.

(e) Black's game is irretrievable. If here R—K sq; 16 B—Kt 2 ch, K—B 4; 17 B—R 3 ch, K—Q 5; 18 Kt—B 3, B x Kt; 19 R—Q sq ch, K—K 4; 20 Q x B ch, and wins easily.

Black's 6th move is not a good defense. P x P is the move.

Chess-Nuts.

The announcement is made that Showalter and Janowski are to play another match for $1,000 a side.

Perhaps the most artistic Chess-board ever produced, says a writer in *The Pictorial Magazine*, was that designed and executed by Prof. Van Hier of the School of Art, No. 9 New Bond Street London. It formed a unique wedding-present for the Marquis of Bourbon, who was married on May 21 this year. Every second square is a beautifully finished oil-painting, every picture a different subject, and the exquisitely fine work of the professor is much in evidence. The size of the board is thirty inches square. The detail work on the original is exceedingly beautiful, and involved a period of three months in execution. It was one of the most valuable of the marquis's wedding presents, costing no less a figure than 250 guineas.

The score in the International Correspondence Chess-match between the United States and Canada on 100 boards now stands 35 to 26 in favor of the United States. With such a lead, Canada must do some great playing to overhaul the Americans.

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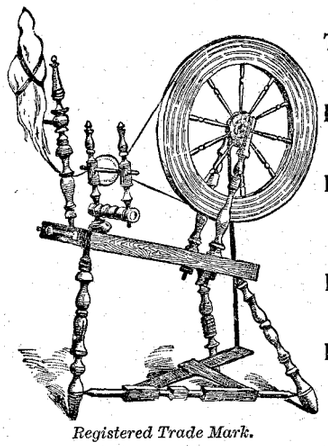

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